JANUARY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

P inted and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

P ICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,508—New Series. BOMBAY:—S TURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

CUTLE[illegible] CL[illegible]

As supplied to [illegible]

Qts. pts.
178 79 Breakfast—M[illegible]
210 120 }
250 138 }Dinner—St. J[illegible]
280 150 }
310 180 }
380 200 }After Dinner[illegible]

C. P. & Co.'s BORDE[illegible] the finest in India.

CUTLER, PAL[illegible] BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie.....	11th Jan.
† SIAM...........	3011	500	H. T. Weighell..	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4199	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Watt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards....	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3930	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell ...	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL......	5031	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards..	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14th Feb.
GANGES..........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	28th ,,
NIZAM.............	2735	400	F. H. Seymour..	14th Mar.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO ....On the 7th January 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	F. Redonicich.	3,800	450	5th Jan.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA.........	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,550	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich ..	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemesich ..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	14th Jan. 1889.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	26th Feb.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ...	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASIA	Wm. Russell...	3550	480	21th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby..	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA...	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA ...	C. Hillcoat	3367	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read ..	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison ..	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-9

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINES, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL..	T. Collin.........	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL..	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
KIRBY HALL......	————	2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill ...	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL........	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	29th ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes ...	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILI[illegible] LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VI[illegible] KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A [illegible] explaining the renowned [illegible] treatment by *local absorpti*[illegible] positive cure without Stom[illegible] cines, will be sent in plain wr[illegible] post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 6th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 9th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
OF
!! MIRRORS !!
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
Without reserve
ON
SATURDAY, the 5th JAUNARY, 1889,
BY
CRAWFORD AND CO.,
AT
4, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—The entire Stock of MIRRORS recently received per S. S. "HAWKHURST," and Specially Manufactured by

L. HARTMANN & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every add[illegible]onal square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will [illegible] the advantage of having their business ad[illegible] read by thousands of Passengers on one [illegible] for the trifling monthly expendi[illegible] [illegible] advertising on six Stations or [illegible] discount of ten per cent.; [illegible] [illegible]nty-five per cent. [illegible] the *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] Lessee to the [illegible] In the [illegible] will be [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Fort,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne Hook, Large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Cover, Button Hook, and Screw Driver, durably mounted in finest nickel-silver handles.—Rs. 5-4.

Champagne Knives, with Hook Corkscrew, Large and Small Blade.—Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BULL DOG PIPE,

With Hall-marked Silver Band, strong and useful.

With Horn or Vulcanite Mouth-piece, from Rs. 2-12.
Do. do. with Screw Mount in case from Rs. 5-12 to 11.
Do. Amber Mouth-piece do. do. from Rs. 12 to 27-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

XMAS FESTIVITIES 1888 and 1889.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Medow Street Fort, Bombay. POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., BRAN PIES, 4 Annas a Dip. No blanks.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS CAKES, all sizes, Plain and Ornamental.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS HAMS in Canvas, all Sizes and Fresh.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. GREAT EXCITEMENT with the Little Folks.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. SWEETS, CHOCOLATE, BON BONS, CONFECTIONARY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. MUSCATELLE RAISINS, ALMONDS, and CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. NUTS to CRACK, Sweet and Fresh.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. DRY DESSERT FRUITS, POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ORDERS REGISTERED for POONA ROSES.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ELECTROPLATED WARE, Choice Presents.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. ENGLISH SALT PORK & BEEF, in 25 lb. Barrels.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. COD and LING FISH, 8 As. per lb.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. COOKING and WARMING Stoves for Coal and Wood.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, CANDLES and CHINESE LANTERNS.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. 'XMAS CAKES, HAMS, TOYS and CONFECTIONERY.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong............	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co,

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886. Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition. Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition. Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.

Established in 1845.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.

Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, ForbesStreet.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCK and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection [illegible] LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH [illegible] REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner [illegible] other great poets; by W. E. [illegible]

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SECOND SPECIALITIE,

For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light called Clothiratta.

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case.....................	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month.....................	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case.....................	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FRUIT STANDS[illegible]

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handl[illegible] 8 in.	[illegible]
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supp[illegible] gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut ...	[illegible]
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gil[illegible] 11 in. high	[illegible]
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the [illegible] length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in..	[illegible]
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, [illegible] length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	[illegible]
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in [illegible] open scroll work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side [illegible] two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inc[illegible]	[illegible]
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-li[illegible] pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing [illegible] palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 [illegible]	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, [illegible] highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pier[illegible] scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handl[illegible]	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 [illegible] with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish [illegible]	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with ri[illegible] mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the [illegible] are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diamete[illegible] the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing [illegible] brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movement[illegible] head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 [illegible]	500

MARCKS & COMPAN[illegible] LD.
BOMBAY AND POON[illegible]

PIANOFORTES
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BO[illegible]

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 [illegible] plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and sec[illegible] way	[illegible]
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrun[illegible] plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	[illegible]
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, [illegible] solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal st[illegible] some Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	[illegible]
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame exte[illegible] block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	[illegible]
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bro[illegible] extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7[illegible]	[illegible]
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with o[illegible] made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ...	[illegible]
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany [illegible] with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most [illegible] made...	1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in soli[illegible] Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD O[illegible]

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, [illegible]AY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co[illegible]
BOOT AND SHOE MAK[illegible]

THIS important Department is under the immediate [illegible] of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First [illegible] End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, H[illegible] NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDR[illegible] WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style a[illegible] finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & C[illegible] LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERA[illegible]

GREAT WESTERN H[illegible]EL
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BU[illegible]
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON [illegible] with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access t[illegible]

TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

SARSAPARILL[illegible]

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA S[illegible]

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of [illegible]

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid L[illegible] of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red J[illegible] soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system bec[illegible] of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a [illegible] MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am no[illegible] when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates [illegible]

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liv[illegible] ailed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, [illegible] AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, L[illegible] W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co[illegible] PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra pe[illegible]

SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for t[illegible]

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATIO[illegible]

Full particulars, prices, and terms from [illegible]
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, F[illegible]
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

WAN[illegible]

FOR THE RECORDER[illegible]

AN INTERPRETER[illegible] who can interpret well [illegible] to Hindustani and Guzeratee [illegible] Goo ratee into English. [illegible] Fees.

Applications with [illegible] to the undersigned on or before the [illegible]

[illegible] Registrar.

Rangoon, the 7th December[illegible]

KEATING'S [illegible] LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRO[illegible] DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily c[illegible] Lozenges recognised and rec[illegible] Faculty. No other remedy [illegible] Lozenge alone gives relief. [illegible] Morphia, nor any violent [illegible] the most delicate. One [illegible] rest when troubled by [illegible] Chemists, in small tins.

MACLEAN'S GU[illegible] BOMBAY DIR[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1889.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

THIS AFTERNOON at 4 p. m.
GRAND PERFORMANCE.
WITH SPECIALLY SELECTED PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls ....Rs. 2
The Rest of the House .... " 1
Back Seats................................ 8 Annas.
Children and Servants—Half Price.
Doors open at 3-30. Performance 4 o'clock.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, JAN. 5.
GRAND PERFORMANCE,
WITH TOTAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
EVERYTHING NEW, NOTHING REPEATED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 8-0	Dress Circle	Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls	" 3-0	Pit Stalls	" 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row	" 3-0	Gallery	" 1-0

Back Seats...............................Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.
A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

MACIVER LINE.



S. S. NIAGARA will sail for PLYMOUTH and HULL on 12th January. Special terms for families. First class accommodation, good food and both doctor and stewardess carried. Apply to
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Apollo Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN SINCLAIR" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

THE FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned, having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Shops, Bungalows, &c., at favorable rates.
LIDBETTER & YOUNG,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 500 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOGS. Delivery to be made at Bombay, after the inspection of the Timber by the Company's representative, at the Contractor's convenience before the end of June 1889.
Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Re. 1.
Sealed Covers, each superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Teak Timber" should reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, not later than the 31st January, 1889.
The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, S. M. R.
Hubli, 2nd January, 1889.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THIRD EDITION
FANNYE HYLLE,
OR
THE EXCITING ADVENTURES
OF A LADY OF QUALITY.
Rs. 1-4 PER COPY (V. P. P.) POST FREE.
"ONE OF THE MOST SENSATIONAL WORKS OF THE DAY."—TIMES.
APPLY TO
ALEX. ANDERSON & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended December 31, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.
Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, received on the 31st December, 1888, FOR CIRCULATION and SALE.

FICTION.	Rs. as
Crime of the Golden Gully; by G. Rock	0 12
Commodore Junk; by Manville Fenn	3 12
Colonel Quaritch, V.C., by Rider Haggard, in 3 vols.	23 10
Diana Barrington; by Mrs. John Crocker	6 0
Legacy of Cain; by Wilkie Collins, in 3 vols	23 10
Marvel; by the Author of Molly Bawn	2 11
Major Lawrence; by the Hon. Emily Lawless	4 8
My First Offer; by Basil Blackett	0 12
Peggy Thornhill; by Major Damant	2 10
Shifting Sands; by Lilly Tinsley	0 12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Conversations with Wellington; by Stanhope	5 10
Further Reminiscences; by Frith	11 4
High Caste Hindu Women; by Ramabai	3 0
The People's William; by the Author of the Gladstone A.B.C.	0 6
Letters on Artillery; by Major N. L. Walford, R.A.	5 10
BIOGRAPHY.	
Albert's Floral King	3 12
TRAVEL.	
Region of Eternal Fire; by Marvin	5 10
HISTORY.	
Alberuni's India; by Dr. E. C. Sachan, in 2 vols.	27 0

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—
LOCAL.
One Volume at a time for Rs. 3-8 per quarter.
UP-COUNTRY.
Four Volumes at a time for Rs. 7 per quarter.
N.B.—A Deposit of Rs. 5 must be paid by the Mofussil Subscribers to defray the cost of Carriage or Postage from the Library.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GESTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
[illegible] ment of CYCLOSTYLES [illegible] nt), complete with ink, [illegible] and a supply of prepared [illegible]: 8½ inches by 6 inches, [illegible] EACH.
[illegible] ETTE Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry," are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889.
The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge up to 12 noon on 4th February, 1889, for the Supply of Miscellaneous and Other Stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1889, up to the 31st March, 1890. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10th to 29th January, 1889, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee per set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 4th February, 1889. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
C. E. JERVOIS, Captain R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay Arsenal, 4th January, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE of Landed property at Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, advertised to be sold THIS DAY (by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Wagjee Korejee, and on account of the mortgagor, Mr. Jamsetjee Pirozshaw, Contractor) has been POSTPONED until further order.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street. Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co., and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomed Ally Adamjee—
M A 1-5 5 cases hardware, ex s.s. Yesso.
On account and risk of Rai Shricrisna Chand—
5544-17—3 cases sundries, ex s.s. Thames.
On account and risk of Mahomedally Adamjee—
5581—1-3 3 cases hardware, ex s.s. Persia.
5582—1-2 2 do. do. do.
On account and risk of Essabhoy Hassonbhoy—
6 cases diamond cut beads.

AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab pony, quiet to ride.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in first rate order, with handsome strong Waler horse, 15-3, 5 years old, and harness.
1 handsome strong brown mare, about 14-2, has been regularly driven and is an excellent hack.
1 pair of handsome strong black Arab horses, quiet to ride and drive.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., in splendid order, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large English pier glass, with a gilt pier table, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a first-rate McCabe clock, one very handsome English-built, light, comfortable landau on C-spring by Morgan and Co., nearly new, a handsome strongbuilt circular-fronted brougham in very good order, set of English-made single and double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.
Under instructions from the Director of the Government Observatory Colaba, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
5 ship's chronometers.
The above is on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 handsome strong new English built Victoria by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair.
1 handsome strong new English built Landau by Kesterton, suitable for a single horse.
1 handsome strong English built second-hand four-seated barouche on C spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand landau on C-spring by Kesterton.
1 handsome strong English-built second-hand open carriage on elliptic spring by Kesterton.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 5, 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.
Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
DIAMOND, GEM, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIAN FOOLKARIES,
RAMPORE SHAWLS AND CHUDDERS,
MADRAS GOLD AND OTHER
EMBROIDERY WORK.
COPPER, BRASS, AND ENAMEL WARE,
INDIAN AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; Interleaved, Rs. 6.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to
A. MINCK,
Engineer.
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, W. C. S. Railway, up to 2 p.m. on 15th January, 1889, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.
2. Forms of Tenders, condition of contract and list of stores to be supplied can be had on application to the undersigned, on payment of one Rupee.
3. Tenders should be marked thus "Tender for supply of stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. B. CHIRNSIDE.
Offg Manager. W. C. S. Railway.
Warora, 11th Dec., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of NEW STATION and OTHER BUILDINGS, PLATFORMS, &c., on the West side of the line of Railway at Byculla between the Clerk Road Level Crossing on the North and the Byculla overbridge on the South.
Plans, specification, and conditions of contract may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on and after the 2nd January, 1889, where also forms of Tender may be obtained on application.
Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for new Station buildings, &c., at Byculla" addressed to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his office up till 1 p.m. (gun fire) of the 17th proximo.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of good faith on the part of those tendering.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
T. W. PEARSON,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Victoria Terminus, 31st Dec. 1888.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.
From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.
The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.
Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS........ 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.
For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.
B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
P. W. DEPARTMENT.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Government of India to REVISE the SYSTEM of PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS, at Bombay, on or about the 14th January, 1889. Departmental Officers of experience of any grade having decided views on the subject should apply to their departmental superiors for permission to appear before the Committee.
R. G. MACDONALD,
President of the Public Works
Accounts Committee.
Allahabad, 29th Dec., 1888.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead.
1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to shew a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.
2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.
3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.
By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

OPINIONS
of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—
Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.
It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.
Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kernel," Nov. 13, 1883.
The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.
S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

☞ FACTS! ☜
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a	"HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of	156
BICYCLE	97 "	153
TANDEMS	8 "	16

☞ Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, on of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY,
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1 4
" " B "	"	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelope		0 12
Autumn Leaves		0 12
Ivy Correspondence		1 8
Swallow		1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0 12
Assorted		0 12
Primrose, Boquet	per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence	"	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0 12
4 o'Clock Correspondence	"	0 12
Cinderella		0 12
Canvas Shell		0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0 12

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES

THESE WINES are well-known, and in good demand, being highly recommended by the Medical Profession, for their physical properties.
Carlowitz Fine Selected per dozen qts. Rs. 23 Pints Rs. 12
Carlowitz " " 20 " 10

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" ...	" 24
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" —
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine " "	" 22 0	—
Superior "	" 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	—
CLARETS. From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 13 0	Rs 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	—
Medoc	"	..
Les Canons	" 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	..
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	" 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
From A. DUFILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Oru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	" 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 11 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29	" 31 0
BRANDY.		
B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" .
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" —
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	" ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	" 37 0	" ..
BURGUNDY. FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" ...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" ..
Braune	" 27 8	" ...
Pommard	" 27 8	" ..
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	..
" " " *	" 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 "	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5	...
FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	" 4 0	" 4
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSS, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins Rs.
Asparagus	..	...
Celery	...	" 0 10
French Beans	—	" ..
Peas for Soup	—	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	...	" 0 12
Small Sausages	..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	..	" 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	..	" 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	...	" 1 8
Mettwurst	...	" 1 8
Turnips	..	" 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.
One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.
One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.
And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.
The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.
Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.
All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do " 9 " 20 " "
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.
For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.
Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.
Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.
The latest Indian papers on file.
All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the
MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND................................ £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of Reproductions from the BEST English, American and Indian periodicals.
The *Bombay Gazette* reviewing it says:—It contains an attractive Array of Selections.
Says the *Times of India*, for the same periodical:—The selections are useful for folks in this country.
Says the *Advocate of India*:—It should find access to every home; we wish it every success.
Almost every Indian journal has favourably noticed it.
On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.
A well executed PORTRAIT of known celebrities will be PRESENTED, as far as possible, with every number.
Annual subscription, Rs. 3; including postage Rs. 3-6 in advance.
Apply to the Manager, Literary Album, Tardeo Bombay.

NOTICE.
LANSDOWNE HOTEL,
QUETTA.
APPLY TO MANAGER.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.
Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments, can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.
These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.
Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.
With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.
Large Sized Packet, 6d.
WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
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RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
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The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.
Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul Junction*ac*	Satari	Dapki
Musjid	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Nimborah	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Dadur	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorun
Coorla	Mandwa	Neral	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Bhandoop	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Tannaba	Khundwa*ab*	Padesdari	Damergaum
Deewa	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*ab*	Beerh	Lanowlee*a*	Dygaum
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah*c*
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powner
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Kapri
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Kussaraba	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Jehwoor
Egutpoora	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Ghotee	Dharam	Oorocloe	Barsee Rd
Ballgaum	Khundi	Yeoat	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Nassick Rda	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Patus	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Packney
Niphar	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapurac
Lassulgaum	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*ad*	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Nandgaums	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Pomulwaree	Doodneh
Naidongree	Bankeri	Warengaum	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*abc*
Galna	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	BiswaBridge	Nulwar
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedasherry
Mussawuda	Kuruk Ball	Jullumb	Sydapore Road
Sisowlee		Sheagaums	Kistna
Jul, aum			Chicksago
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandure	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampalli	
Fazz	Gangawaram	Khapedgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Limbdi	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Lakhtar	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Rampur	Dhola June.	Khakhari	Sihore
Kundli	Dhasa	Vavd.	Vartej
	Dhari	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1875 .... £888,156
" 1886 .... £955,089
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES AND CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,494,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOTICES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—
TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. 2-8
Third do. 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions .... 2½ As. A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. a line.
Second do. .... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding .... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... "
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... Rs 12
Half-yearly
Quarterly

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.
Per Annum .... R. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "the Proprietor, of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
Novelty Theatre, World of Wonders.
Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Methley Hall (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Lalpoora (s), and Peshwa (s), from Calcutta; Mameluke (s), Cardiff; Satara (s), Busreh; and Yacht Cornet, Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Merka (s), for Zanzibar; Worcester (s), Karachi; Assam (s), Aden; Peninsular (s), Colombo and Shanghai; and Canara (s), Calcutta and Coast ports.

LOST.—Ardaseer Hormusjee, residing at No. 17, Barrack Lane, Fort, reports the loss of three gold studs, valued at Rs. 100, on Thursday, but is unable to state how or where he lost them.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th December 1888 was 1,34,478 maunds and in money Rs. 32,525.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—An old woman named Daoo was accidentally knocked down by a tram car near the terminus at Grant Road on Thursday evening, whereby she sustained a fracture to one of her legs. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.—A meeting in connection with the Union will be held in the hall of Buddhivardhak School, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., when a "Reply to Gulam Ahmed Munshi's lecture on Mahomedans and the National Congress by Vinayek Dadaji" will be delivered.

GROUNDED IN THE HARBOUR.—A native craft, A Cotia, No. 2, laden with bags of nut and grain, while sailing towards Mallet Bunder, ran on a rock opposite to Mody Bunder on Thursday evening, knocking a hole in her and filling her with water. She was got off during the night and towed into the Boree Bunder Basin.

AN APPEAL.—Mr. M. T. Carroll, the Secretary of the newly-formed Bombay Sunday School Union, has tendered an appeal to all the Evangelical Missionaries of Bombay to preach a special sermon in their pulpits on the evening of the second Sunday of this month, with the object of exciting a deeper and more general interest in the salvation of the young.

A TRANSLATION FROM THE SANSCRIT.—The translation of the Sanskrit "Brihat Katha," which Pundit Vaman Shastri is bringing out, and towards the publication of which H. H. the Gaekwar and H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar have given donations of Rs. 500 and 300 respectively, is a translation into the Maharathi language, and will appear in ten volumes.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—As a New Year's gift the *Rast Goftar* issues to its readers a calendar beautifully printed and artistically ornamented with gold and coloured borders. The information given is as interesting as it is useful in the daily affairs of life. A well executed portrait of Lord Lansdowne adorns in the centre, a work of local printing, which is creditable to the resources of the *Duftar Ashkara* Press.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Two stevedore's labourers, named Koodabax Ameer Oola and Shaik Lal Shaik Ebrahim, employed on board the s. s. Arabia, were both seriously injured yesterday while working on board that vessel, the former by a bale of piece-goods accidentally falling upon him and the latter by a case of iron ware jamming him. They were both conveyed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—This publication for the current month has reached us, and we observe that under the long familiar yellow cover is given the usual complete and varied information for which this monthly publication has become so widely popular. Corrections and additions are made up to date, and the Guide, for such it really is, should be in every one's possession.—*Poona Observer*.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Bhickoo Sett Sonar, aged about 30 years, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Road on Monday last. The owner of the carriage recompensed Bhickoo Sett for the injury he had sustained, which then appeared very slight, but on Thursday last Bhickoo Sett was admitted into the J. J. Hospital suffering from two fractured ribs on the right side, the result of the accident.

CURRENCY NOTES FOUND IN A TRAM CAR.—A cotton merchant named Jetsey Govindjee, residing at Bhot Bazaar, Mandvie, on Wednesday found seven currency notes for Rs. 100 each and fourteen notes for Rs. 10 each, of the collective value of Rs. 840, wrapped up in a packet and lying in a tram car in which he was travelling, and on the following day, Thursday, he handed them over to Inspector Stanford. The same was forwarded to the Head Office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, yesterday for identification.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT TANSA.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at the Morgue into the circumstances connected with the death of Poonja Hurrichund, a labourer employed at the Tansa Water-Works, who met with an accident on those works a few days ago and died at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the injuries he sustained. The jury after hearing the evidence adduced returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Poonja Hurrichund was caused by injuries received by the accidental explosion of a blast in a tunnel."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Dugdoo Luximon, aged 20 years, a dealer in vegetables, who lived in Colbat-lane. Deceased on Wednesday had a quarrel with his uncle regarding some money matters, when his uncle got angry with him and said he would turn him out of his business. Dugdoo apparently took this to heart, for at noon on Thursday he was found sitting in a shop adjoining his, drowsy and apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was taken to hospital, where he remained unconscious up to the time of his death, which took place at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

A BLOODLESS ENCOUNTER.—A correspondent writes: —An amusing incident occurred this morning (Jan. 3) midway between Church Gate Railway Station and the crossing to the Back Bay Swimming Bath. At about 8 o'clock in the morning a pugilistic encounter took place between two young gentlemen regarding the sale or purchase of a black pony with white stockings. One of them was evidently trying the pony, when the other came up and assailed the rider in a very excited state, when off jumped the sider and they set too and had three or four rounds, which seemed to sober both of them. They then embraced and shook hands, the owner of the pony mounted and rode away, while the would-be purchaser vaulted the wire fencing of the Baroda Railway and seemed to be as happy as a king, having evidently satisfied himself that his friend with the pony and he were better friends than ever after the encounter.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.—An annual meeting of the General Committee of the above charities was held on Thursday evening in the house of the late Goculdas Tejpal, Cursandas Vulubhdas, Esq, presiding. The members present were Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Ramchandra Hemraj, Kanji Sunderji, Vusonji Khimji, Dwarkadas Dharamsi, Nurrotum Goverrdandas, Thakersi Naranji, Lukhmidas Bhimji, Rupsing Mathuradas Louji, Liladhar Hari, Bhanji Nandu, Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjiwan, Tribbowundas Munguldas, and Jiwandas Mulji. The following resolutions were passed :—(1) That Messrs. Liladhar Shamji and Sunderdas Dharamsi be appointed members of the General Committee in place of Messrs. Damodhar Musji Kapadia and Nensi Lukhmidas, deceased. (2) That the estimated Budget of the income and expenditure of the funds of the charities for the year 1889 as recommended by the managing committee be passed. (3) That Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjiwan be elected a trustee of the charities.

STEALING A DOCTOR'S BAG.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Succaram Balloo, an old offender, was charged before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Dillon with stealing a bag containing surgical instruments valued at Rs. 50. It appeared from the evidence that the bag belonged to Dr. D'Souza and was left in his brougham while he was visiting a patient in the native town. On returning to his carriage Dr. D'Souza missed the bag and reported his loss to Mr. Dillon. Enquiries were made in the native town, and the prisoner was arrested on information given to the police by a shopkeeper, to whom he had offered the bag with its contents for sale. The shopkeeper refused to buy the bag, and the prisoner then sold the instruments to another man, while he disposed of the bag to a third. In defence the prisoner denied the charge, but the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' hard labour, at the same time inflicting a fine of Rs. 10 on the man who had bought the surgical instruments.

A FANCY BAZAAR.—Extensive preparations are now in progress for a Bazaar, consisting chiefly of useful and fancy articles, at the Town Hall, from the 14th to the 16th February, in aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church and Soldiers' Home, Bombay. The undertaking is under the patronage of the late Viceroy, the Earl of Dufferin, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay, T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, and Brigadier-General C. D'U. La Touche, late Commandant, Bombay District. Lady Reay has kindly consented to open the Bazaar, and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess have signified their intention of attending the sale. There will be seven stalls, presided over by Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Geyer, Dr. Kate Stewart, the Misses Richardson, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Forgan, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McIlwraith, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. and Miss LaTouche, and Miss Clement. There will be quite a variety of amusements to suit the tastes of both big and small, while the various stalls will be stocked with every conceivable article. Mrs. Redmayne and Miss Flower will do the honours at the Flower Stall, while the Art Pottery Stall and the Refreshment Buffet will be in charge of Miss Ferry and Miss Preston respectively. The chief attraction will, no doubt, be the great musical treat which is in st[illegible] for lovers of music, in which several well-k[illegible] local amateurs have promised to assist. Amo[illegible] things we are promised an Art Exhib[illegible] Lantern, Galvanic Battery, Fishing P[illegible] meter, and everything necessary to contr[illegible] success of such an undertaking. The band [illegible] 2nd Gloster Regiment and the Marine Battalion w[illegible] be present to enliven the proceedings, and the management have very wisely priced the admission low, to throw open the exhibition to all classes of society.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	January	9th,	5h 31·9m, a.m.
Full Moon	"	17th,	10h 28·1m, a.m.
Last Quarter	"	24th,	8h 4·6m, p.m.
New Moon	"	31st,	2h 1·2m, p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. W.	Low Water. H. M
Sat. 5	Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall. Entertainment at the Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Norton's World of Wonders, 4 p.m. and 9 p.m. Camp-of-Exercise, Poona.	6 36	5 35	1 34m 1 37 a	7 50m 7 30 a
Sun. 6	Epiphany 2nd Sunday after Christmas.	6 36	5 36	2 13m 2 21 a	8 39m 8 15 a
Mon. 7	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Siam.	6 37	5 37	2 53m 3 15 a	9 32m 9 5 a
Tu. 8	Mr. W. Lee-Warner's Lecture, Framjee C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.	6 37	5 37	3 35m 4 15 a	10 29m 10 3 a
Wed. 9	Arrival of Lord Reay, Victoria Terminus, 6-45 a.m. Standing Committee Meeting, 2 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Laying Foundation-stone of New Fort Dispensary, near Gaiety Theatre. Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral, 5 p.m.	6 37	5 38	4 22m 5 27 a	11 30m 11 23 a
Thr. 10	Lord Bishop's Third Visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral, 5 p.m.	6 37	5 39	5 15m 7 11 a	— 0 30 a
Fri. 11	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Departure of the English mails per s. s. Clyde.	6 37	5 39	6 13m 8 28 a	0 53m 1 25 a

Left Aden at midnight on Tuesday, 2nd instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

EPIPHANY SUNDAY, 6TH JANUARY 1889.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in G.—Hymns 79, 323, and 324.
10-30 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 79, 220, and 219.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis Macfaran.—Foster.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Procesional Hymn 79—Althanasian Creed, Halmore—Hymns 72 178—Recessional 80.
5 p.m.—Chidren's Service—Offertory for "Children's Gift."—Hymns 21, 27, 28, and 23.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon—Processional 79—Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Bunnett.—Hymns 76, 78, and 74—Recessional 81.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 80, and 178.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 79, 220, and 27.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FORT M. E. CHURCH.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms—(Apollo Bunder.)
11 a.m.—Preaching by the Rev. E. F. Frease, Pastor.
6 p.m.—Do by the Rev. Wm. N. Brewser, late of Cincinnatti, Ohio, U. S. A.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 93, 513, and 383.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 94, 518, and 214.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral with Sermon.
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 76, 79, and 78.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymn 80, 219, and 26.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 76, 209, and 358.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
11 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Mr. N. A. Geyer.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m., and 6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Ry. Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Psalm 102, second version tune 45.
Hymn 382.
Anthem "Arise, shine for thy light is come."
Hymn 308, second tune.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m. Holy Cummunion.
7 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Lord and Lady Dormer, Poona
Lord Colin Campbell, England
a Surg and Mrs I V Brodie, Satara
Mr J N Schon, Denmark
Revd J Berg do
a Lieut Scott-Cole
a Mr H Allbon, Rutnagiri
a Lieut-Col D G Pitcher, Lucknow
a Capt Tattersall, Sealkote
Mr E W Jones, England
Mr G S Cole do
a Mr R H Mehta do
Mr P Spencer do
a Mr W MacDonald England
a Mr G Mitchell, England
a Mr L Roberts do
Mr J Tatham do
Mr Wood Ellis, Bombay.
Mr C Actatos, England.
a Miss E Laughton do
a Mr Seymour Keay, England
a Mrs Pitcher, England
a Miss Pitcher do
Mr G Nicholson do
a Miss Jennings do
a Mrs Hilliard do
Mr H B Coles do
Revd W Bader, Basel
Revd H Risch do
a Capt Minchin
Mr J S Tellery, Oodeepoor
a Mr & Mrs G K Winter, Madras
a Mr K Winter, Madras
a Mr and Mrs G Cooke, Bhandara
a Mrs M Cooke, Bhandara
Mr J R Parton, Madras
Mr and Mrs J Mawhood, Poona
Revd and Mrs R Sinclair, Borsad
Revd P H Febre, Deolali
Mr H D Johnston, Madras
a Surg V E Hunter M S
a Mr J Adam, Benares
a Mr A Landale, Calcutta
a Mr J M Bolton, Bombay
Mr K F Hume do
a Lieut C E Hendley, 21st M I England, H M S Crocodile
a Lieut Stanley Clay H M S Crocodile, England.
Lieut H L Anderson, H M [illegible]
[illegible]

Surg G M Dobson, M S, H M S, Crocodile, England
Surg J S Green, M S, H M S Crocodile, England.
Lieut W E Venoar, H M S Crocodile, England.
a Col LeMarchant, Poona,
Surg E M Damla
Surg-Maj R McRury, Lanowli, Sanitary Commissioner
a Col Moore, Poona
a Mr J F Pottinger
Mr and Mrs C Lister
Mr and Mrs J Dickinson
a Mr A Armstrong, Calcutta
a Mr J Mathieson, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs Constable, Poona
Mrs Crosthwaite, Poona.
a Mr and Mrs F Jones England
Mr W Marrett, Poona.
Mr G Jouvart, Naudgaum
Mr H Jouvart do
Mr F Lajoye do
Mr A Baird, Bombay
Mrs Peppe
The 2 Misses Peppe
Mrs. Green
Mrs Peppe
Mrs James
Mr E W Nicholson, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay.
Mrs Marrett, England
Mr W Baker, Bombay
Mr Goldlust do
Mr J Heyn do
Mr F Pickard do
Mr A Conley do
Mr B Schnabel do
Mr J G Hall do
Mr W Barrett do
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay
Mr J Turscott do
Mr J Blackburn do
Mr J Freeman do
Mrs C Yates do
Miss Cotes do
Mr and Mrs F L Charles, CS, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Gimblett
a Lieut M Smyth, R N
a Mrs Keighley
a Revd and Mrs R H Scott
a Mr E D Hooper, Salem
a Mr C M Leckie, Carwar
Mr G Hudson
[illegible] Downie, Bombay
[illegible] Westland, Calcutta
[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Porteous, Major, Madras Dist Staff Officer, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JANUARY 3.

Moss, Captain, Worcester Regt, from duty, from Deolali.
Blennerhassett, Surgeon Major, Bengal, on leave, from Deolali.

JANUARY 4.

Matthews, Captain, King Own Regt, on leave, from Karachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Vibart, Major, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

JANUARY 3.

Woollright, Lieut, Middlesex Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.

JANUARY 4.

Thatcher, Captain, D A A G, Musketry, on inspn duty, to Aden.
Osborn, Major, R E, on leave, to Poona.
Hamilton, Major, R A, on apptt, to Jubbalpore.
Bennett, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, to Belgaum.
Jacob, Lieut, E York Regt, on duty, to Raipur.
Matthews, Captain, Kings Own Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 5, 1889.

1. There will be no Commandant's parade this day, Saturday, the 5th instant.
2. The Proficiency class will be held weekly at the Volunteer Club on Monday at 6 p.m.
3. Commanders of Cadet companies are requested to intimate to Head-quarters the date on which the schools will recommence drills.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th Dec. 1888.

Royal Engineers.—The following Syllabus of the course of instruction to be undergone in 1889 by the continuous Indian Service Royal Engineer Officers, who will join the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, under para. 7 of the Royal Warrant of 20th Feb. 1886, is published for the information of the officers concerned :—(1) Preparation for and examination in subjects (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion to rank of Major, 1 month; (2) preparation for and examination in subjects (*c*) and (*d*) for promotion to rank of Major, 2 months; (3) tactical reconnaissance, mounted and dismounted, and astronomy, 21 days; (4) field works, including fortification, tours, and witnessing Gunnery experiments at Lydd, 29 days; (5) electricity, firing Mines, Telegraphs, Lightning Conductors, 49 days; (6) principles of ballooning, supply and storage of gas, 7 days; (7) chemical school, testing of gas and water, application of Photography, &c., to the reproduction of plans, 22 days; and leave and brushing up in any subject the officers may wish to go in for 30 days.

With reference to para. 27, section 22, Queen's Regulations, as amended by Army Orders 297 and 477 of 1888, it is notified for information that the documents therein mentioned will, in the case of men discharged as invalids or with claims to pension, be called for by the Horse Guards and annexed to the discharge documents.

The discharge documents, in such cases, will therefore continue to be forwarded direct to Horse Guards instead of to the Secretary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, as laid down in para. 4 of the instructions in Army Form B. 268.

It is notified that all correspondence intended for the office of Director General of Ordnance in India should be addressed to Simla, and not to the Camp Office in Calcutta.

With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secy of State for War, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange places on the Roster of Foreign Service :—Army Pay Dept.—Hony Capt R Meredith, Paymaster, 1st Battn Royal Fusiliers; and Hon. Capt G. F. Thunder, Pay-master, 2nd Battn Royal Fusiliers. In consequence of the above, Capt Thunder is transferred to the 1st Battn and Capt Meredith will return to England with the 2nd Battn Royal Fusiliers.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

No. 1 Bengal Mountain Batty—Lieut T. B. Wood, No. 8 (Heavy) Batty 1st Bgde, Cinque Ports Divn, R A, to be Subaltern, vice O. C. Willismson, appointed probationer for the Ben Staff Corps, dated 6th Dec. 1888.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieut H. E. Whiffin, supernumerary on the establishment, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Middleton, promoted Sqdn Comdr.

Lieut D. D. Baynes, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Carr, promoted Sqdn Comdr.

34th Pioneers.—Major E. H. Wilson, 2nd-in-Comd, to be Comdt, vice Crookshank, killed, dated 24th Oct 1888.

Major V. G. L. Eyre, Wing Comdr, 23rd Pioneers, to be offg 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Wilson.

Col W. G. Waterfield, C. S. I., Ben S C, late Commissioner, Peshawar Divn, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C-in-C is permitted to reside at Peshawar, dated 6th Nov. 1888.

The C-in-C in India has been pleased to appoint Major A. G. Tidy, 1st Battn North Lancashire Regt, to officiate as Garrison Inst, Poona, in succession to Major G. Peignand, whose extended tenure of the appointment has expired, dated 14th Dec. 1888.

With the sanction of Govr H E the C-in-C is pleased to appoint Capt J M Grierson, R A, to be Offg Asst Qr Mr Genl, Intelligence Branch, until the arrival of Col R G Woodthorpe, C.B., Royal Engrs, dated 5th Dec. 1888.

Lieut Col C W Townsend, R A, is directed to proceed from Mecan Meer to Barrackpore to command the R A Presidency Dist. Under Transport Regulations, Part II, para. 515, clause (*k*).

Lieut-Col and Col C. Crosthwaite, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Mhow to command the R A Mhow Dist Under Transport Regulations, Part II, para 514, clause (*k*).

Lieut-Col G R Gambier, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Neemuch to command the Royal Artillery at the latter station. Under Transport Regulations, Part II. para. 514, clause (*k*).

Lieut H E Stanton, D S O, seconded list, R A, is directed to proceed from Calcutta to Woolwich, in view to his being appointed Subaltern to the Cadet Company, Royal Military Academy. Under Transport Regulations, Part II, Para 511 A, and Part I, para 213.

With reference to G G O No. 953, dated the 30th Nov 1888, Capt J W Hogge, Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, is posted to the Punjab Frontier Force.

Military Works Dep.—On return from furlough Major H A Graves, S. C., is posted to the Peshawar Divn Military Works.

G O C C, dated 29th Nov 1888, page 516, directing Major J S Wood to join the 2nd Battn, North Staffordshire Regt, is cancelled.

The undermentioned man passed the examination in Burmese by the Elementary Standard on the 4th Sept 1888 :—No. 2767 Sepoy Abdul Kadir, 27th Bo L. I.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut G. T. Robertson, 2nd Batt Northumberland Fusiliers, in G. O. C. C., dated 16th March 1888, page 90, is extended for four days.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Medical Staff.—Surgn J. H. Bramigan, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt W. Kirk, to Calcutta, from 21st Dec 1888 to 3rd Jan 1889, on private affairs, 1st Battn Ro. Irish Fusiliers.—Capt A. Banbury, to Calcutta, from the 22nd Dec 1888 to the 5th Jan 1889 on urgent private affairs.

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut. N T Parker (Wing Officer on probation 6th Bengal Infantry) to remain at Calcutta, studying the native languages, from the 25th Dec 1888 to the 17th Jan 1889, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C, dated 6th June 1888, page 190.

Wiltshire Regt—Lieut F F Badcock (Offg Wing Officer on probation 1st Battn 5th Goorkhas), to Rawul Pindi, for six months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

Cheshire Regt—Lieut C H Davies (Wing Officer on probation 1st Battn 5th Goorkhas), to Rawul Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

East Lancashire Regt—Lieut F G Lucas (Offg Wing Officer on probation 2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas), to Rawul Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of native languages.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col H A Fletcher, to Lahore, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the 31st March 1889, pending retirement from the service, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·987
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ESE, W, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	175

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate Rs. a. p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET.—	
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	20 0 0
" middling "	17 0 0
" 2nd sort "	14 0 0
Sheep, 1 sort (picked), supply scare..	6 0 0
" per score	120 0 0
" middling each	4 4 0
" per score	85 0 0
" 2nd sort each	3 0 0
" per score	60 0 0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	5 0 0
" " 2nd sort, each	3 12 0
" " 3rd sort, each	2 8 0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF.—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 9	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs. a. p.
KID (SMALL).—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 12 0
Fore " " "	0 11 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort "	0 9 0
Fore " " "	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart "	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE).—	
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	1 0 0
Fore " " "	0 14 0
Head Feet, Liver & Heart, "	0 8 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)	
Pork Fresh, per lb	0 3 6
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0 8 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 12 0
POULTRY.—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Coks (very large), each	6 0 0
" Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
" Middling	0 11 0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	1 8 0
" " middling	1 0 0
" Bombay, large, each	0 10 0
" " middling, each	0 8 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
" small, each	0 3 6
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Patridges each	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	1 0 0
" young, per pair	0 11 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Doves, per pair	0 8 0
Snipe, per pair	0 4 0
Quails, per dozen	0 10 0
Calloo, each	0 8 0
MILK AND BUTTER.—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
" Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st sort per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 5 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0 0 6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	14 0 0
" " 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	12 0 0
FIREWOOD.—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 8 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 0 0
" " per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 8 0
" " " per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0
" per maund	0 2 9
Khaire, per candy	7 4 0
" per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 6 0
OIL.—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 4 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 8 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per tin	2 10 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6
" Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
" common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 6 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 9
GRAIN.—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	3 4 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 12 0
" Cutch, per phura	0 0 0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 12 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phura	3 6 0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 6 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	7 0 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 8 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 12 0
Do. (old) do.	2 4 0
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 12 0
Linseed, per phurra	5 0 0
Maize, per phurra	3 0 0
Moong per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phura	3 12 0
Peas, per phura	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	3 4 0
" Dall, 1st sort	6 4 0
" " 2nd sort	5 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 0 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 12 0
Kong, per phurra	3 4 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund	3 0 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. small, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. " per seer	0 0 6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. do. do. small, per maund	0 14 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 3
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Cabbages, large, each	0 5 0
" small, each	0 3 0
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 8 0
" small, per dozen	0 4 0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0 10 0
" small, each	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuces, each	0 0 9
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
" small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 0
" red, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 6
French beans, per seer	0 1 6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 12 0

IN PRAISE OF WOMANKIND.

THE charm of women is in that very variableness which has been so often condemned and reprobated, says a writer experienced in all the moods and tenses of womankind. Shakespeare says of Cleopatra—

> Age could not wither, nor custom stale
> Her infinite variety.

And Addison says :—"Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men. Whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate and their animal spirits more light and volatile, or whether, as some have imagined, they may not be a kind of sex in the very soul, I shall not pretend to determine. A vivacity is the gift of women, gravity is that of men."

Even the wise Solomon, whose extended matrimonial experience should have taught him the ways of the sex, was compelled to admit that there were some things about women which he did not understand. and which were too hard for his comprehension.

But withal, women have not lacked for defenders, even among the sex which has said so many hard things about them. Men of great learning, of acute judgment, of extended observation, have not hesitated to do justice to the very womanly qualities which others have denied to the sex.

Macaulay says—"Perfect disinterestedness and self-devotion, of which man seems incapable, is sometimes found in woman."

Even Napoleon, who was no admirer of women in the abstract, admitted that on great occasions it is almost always women who have given the strongest proofs of virtue and devotion; and Steele said that women's hearts are much more susceptible of good impressions than the minds of the other sex. Otway, the author of "Venice Preserved," paid this tribute to women :—

> Oh, woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
> To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
> Angels are painted fair to look like you;
> There's in you all that we believe in Heaven—
> Amazing brightness, purity and truth.
> Eternal joy and everlasting love.

But while discussing the subject of constancy, it may be of interest to see briefly, what some men have said concerning the constancy of their own much-lauded sex, and to inquire whether, upon the evidence of writers and men of letters, it is entirely fair to charge the foible of fickleness exclusively to woman. What shall we do with Shakespeare, who says :—

> Sigh no more, ladies: sigh no more;
> Men were deceivers ever:
> One foot on sea and one on shore,
> To one thing constant never.

Or how shall we answer Cowper when he sings—

> Weak and irresolute is man,
> The purpose of to-day,
> Woven with pains into his plan,
> The morrow rends away.
> Some foe to his upright intent
> Finds out his weaker part;
> Virtue engages his assent,
> But pleasure wins his heart.

POETIC ECCENTRICS.

AN unsympathetic critic, writes the *Globe* has been making game, of late, of the poet who wrote some lines "On a fair infant dying of a cough." The unregenerate soul failed to see or to acknowledge that the most delightful things can be written, by those capable of them, on the most unpromising topics. The writer says and proceeds thus :—

"The Dean could write beautifully about a broomstick," said the proud and zealous lady of Doctor Jonathan Swift; and no doubt he could have done so had he desired. The world's rhymers have never been deterred, by an inconvenient sense of humour, from bestowing on their verses titles of dangerous simplicity and sometimes of peculiar length.

Even so modern a poet as Wordsworth could pen an "Address to my Infant Daughter, on being reminded that she was a Month Old on that day." He could also find it in his heart to print lines "Written with a Slate Pencil upon a Stone, the largest of a Heap lying near a deserted Quarry upon one of the Islands at Rydal." It was no doubt in malice prepense that Leigh Hunt perpetrated "Politics and Poetics; or, the Desperate Situation of a Journalist unhappily smitten with the Love of Rhyme." And, talking of journalism, one remembers that Burns once produced some verses to which he gave this heading — "The following Poem was written to a gentleman who had sent him a newspaper and offered to continue it free of expense." Shenstone, it will be recollected, was guilty of "A Poem on the Temper and Studies of the Author, and how great a misfortune it is for a man of small estate to have much taste;" which may appropriately be coupled with what Cowley called "The Author's busy Epitaph, upon himself alive, but withdrawn from the busy world to a country life; to be supposed written in his house." After this, one thinks but little of Tickell's "Poem in Praise of the Horn-Book, written under a Fit of the Gout," and still less of Lord Roscommon's lines "On a Young Lady who sang finely, and was afraid of a Cold," though, to be sure, his lordship was evidently very much in earnest, exclaiming,

> "Let no ungentle cold destroy
> All taste we have of heavenly joy!"

Sometimes the title of a poem is the very last thing by which the public would recognise it, as, for instance, Lord Dorset's "Song, Written at Sea, in the first Dutch War, 1665, the Night before the Engagement," in which not everybody will recognise the well-known sprightly verses, "To all you Ladies now on land—" and so on. To Crashaw we owe some observations, *excellent per se*, "On a Foul Morning, being then to take a journey"—surely, a not usually inspiring subject; while Dryden favoured the readers of his time with an attractive piece of work called "Song of a Scholar and his Mistress, who, being crossed by their Friends, fell mad for one another, and now first meet in Bedlam." There was, one need hardly say, no limit to the attentions paid by the old gallants to the ladies, and so we find Sir John Suckling making a "Dialogue upon the Lady Carlisle's walking in Hampton Court Garden," while Drayton discovered ample material for discourse in the simple fact "Of his lady's not coming to London." The fifteenth century bard was often not only lengthy but lachrymose in his poem-headings, and thus while Lord Surrey supplied the world with a "Description of the restless state of a Lover, with Suite to his Lady, to rue in his dieng hart," Sir Thomas Wyatt has told us how "The Lover, unhappy, biddeth happy lovers rejoice in May, while he wayleth that month to him most unluckely."

Everybody knows, of course, that the poets have never wearied of celebrating the most insignificant trifles which they have been able to associate with the other sex. Gay's poem on "The Fan" was but typical of a whole literature of the sort, and Waller's lines "On a Girdle" find a judicious pendant in those by Carew "Upon a Ribband." Suckling had no difficulty in dwelling poetically, "Upon the black Spots worn by my Lady," declaring,

> "They're your morning-weeds for hearts forlorn,
> Which, though you must not love, you could not scorn."

The dress both of women and of men has secured its laureates, from Bramston, who asked, "Without black velvet breeches what is man?" to Leigh Hunt, who did not hesitate to make verses "On a full-flowing Peruke." The poetry of games of all kinds is illustrated in Gay's "Ballad on Quadrille," while dancing was idealised and etherealised by the ingenious author of "Orchestra; or, a Poem expressing the antiquity and excellence" of that pastime. Even the unheroic topic of cooking has had its fascinations for the muse. William King devoted a whole poem to the "Art" of it, including, for example, the following seasonable passage :—

> "At Christmas-time, be careful of your fame . . .
> Then, if you would send up the brawner's head,
> Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread;
> His foaming tusks let some large pippin grace,
> Or midst those thundering spears an orange place;
> Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
> The roguish mustard, dangerous to the nose;
> Sack and the well-spic'd hippocras the wine,
> Wassail the bowl with ancient ribban is fine,
> Porridge with plums, and turkeys with the chine."

The same author descended still further to explain "The Art of Making Puddings;" Gay wrote a "Receipt for Stewing Veal," and Cowper purred prettily about "The High Price of Fish." So, while Waller sang "Of Tea," Phillips gave a poem to "Cider." And, as between edibles and potables and the family doctor there is an obvious connection, we may note that Armstrong did not consider it below the poetic dignity to illustrate "The Art of Preserving Health," Garth to distinguish "The Dispensary," and Whitehead to urge the claims of exercise in "The Gymnasiad."

There is practically no end to the prosaic matters which the bards have been willing to dignify (or otherwise) in their verse. Our writers, and especially those of the last century and its predecessor, deserve praise for the ingenuity displayed by them in this particular. Waller was not ashamed to discourse of "A Tree Cut in Paper;" and Congreve was equally complacent in his observations "To a Candle"—

> "Thou faithful witness of my secret pain,
> To whom alone I venture to complain."

Somerville penned an "Address to an Elbow Chair." Shenstone an "Ode to Indolence," Parnell some lines "On the Number Three," Burns an "Address to the Toothache," and Leigh Hunt some rhythmical remarks on "Sudden Fine Weather." Everybody has heard of Lord Rochester's poem "Upon Nothing" and of Gay's "Art of Walking the Streets." Among Cowley's works will be found some verses "Written in juice of lemon"—an ingenious notion. But the lowest deep yet reached by the worshipful company of singers has been that in which they have consented to warble about the noxious sort of insects. One can understand Aaron Hill's writing about "The Gnat," and are not surprised that both Prior and Parnell should have taken the race of flies for topic. Carew managed to chatter quite charmingly concerning "A Fly that flew into my Mistress's Eye" — "there scorched in flames and drown'd in dew." But one draws the line at Burns's "To a Louse," and Walcot's "Lousiad," and are even more shocked to find both Donne and Drummond could be inspired by — a flea! And yet the latter poet could congratulate his subject upon having been destroyed by a Lady—

> "Poor flea, then thou didst die;
> Yet by so fair a hand,
> That thus to die was destiny to command."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially were the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD'S NEW NOVEL.

IN adopting the regulation three-volume form, writes a contemporary, Mr. Rider Haggard has returned to his ancient allegiance, and appears as a disciple of Miss Braddon.

To her influence, it adds, we owed "Dawn;" and now, in the noon-tide of Mr. Haggard's genius, the same influence reasserts itself. "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," is a book Miss Braddon would not blush to own. It lacks her originality of conception and finish of workmanship, but it is a well-told, interesting story, of the very kind for which her admirers have such an inexhaustible appetite. Every one of the characters and each individual incident might quite well proceed from her workshop; it is only in the invention and manipulation of the plot as a whole that we miss her peculiar skill.

Colonel Quaritch, V. C., is a bronzed and plain-looking soldier, "with nothing to recommend him beyond five or six hundred a year, and a Victoria Cross, which he never wore." He also "possessed a fund of dry humour which he rarely produced, but when he did produce it, it was of the most satisfactory order." Unfortunately not one of these rare but rollicking moments falls within the period of the story, so that we are unable to "sample" this satisfactory article. The gallant Colonel seems to have locked it away with his Victoria Cross. Need we add that he can bring down twelve birds with fifteen cartridges under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, and that he possesses "that unmistakeable stamp of dignity and self-respect which, if it does not exclusively belong to, is still one of the distinguishing attributes of the English gentleman?" This middle-aged paladin falls in love with Miss Ida de la Molle, daughter of James de la Molle, Esq., J. P., D. L., of Honham Castle—a personage in whom Mr. Haggard satirizes the squireachy, too bitterly, perhaps, but with undeniable cleverness. By dint of perseveringly living beyond his income, Mr. de la Molle has managed to mortgage his estate to the very tree-tops. The mortgagee threatens to foreclose, and Miss Ida implores his son and heir, Mr. Edward Cossey, to prevent this disaster. Mr. Cossey promises that he himself will buy up the mortgages, on condition that, if he can escape from an unfortunate entanglement which at present ties his hands, Ida will become his wife. "Done with you!" says Ida, in effect; and Cossey goes to the Squire (who has openly insulted him the day before) and states his intention of buying up the mortgages. The Squire is far too knowing to inquire into the motive of this extraordinary piece of generosity, and pretends to regard it as a pure matter of business. Having thus promised Mr. Cossey the refusal of her hand, Miss Ida falls in love with Colonel Quaritch, V.C., and confesses her love, but adds that she is unluckily "in pawn" to his rival. Then she does her best to foment a quarrel between the two men by backing the Colonel against the banker in a shooting match. In this scene Mr. Haggard's satire positively oversteps the mark. Not even the daughter of James de la Molle, Esq, J.P., D.L., would be capable of such reckless vulgarity. The Colonel is at first in danger of being beaten, the bright eyes of his lady-love (who loads for him) making him nervous. But at last "a noble enthusiasm and certainty possessed him, and he knew that he should miss no more. Nor did he. With two almost impossible exceptions, he dropped every bird that drive. But his crowning glory, a thing whereof he still often dreams, was yet to come." Several of Mr. Haggard's Nimrod-heroes are haunted in their dreams, like that Royal sportsman, Richard III., by processions of their victims. "The Dream of Allan Quatermain" would be a fine subject for an animal-painter.

Presently Mr Cossey breaks away from his entanglement, and openly demands Miss Ida's hand. Though this clearly reveals to the Squire the nature of the secret treaty, and though he knows very well that Ida shares his own dislike for the man she is about to marry, the wily old J. P., D. L. receives the generous suitor with enthusiasm. Even when Ida ascertains (what she suspected all along) that Mr. Cossey's entanglement was an adulterous intrigue with a friend of her own, the wife of a country solicitor, she does not swerve in her determination to barter her person against her lover's mortgages; but when he is forced to transfer the mortgages to the injured husband, by way of hush-money, she at once considers herself released from her bond. Colonel Quaritch, V. C., of course, comes in for the reversion, to the intense disgust of the J. P., D. L. But behold! the volatile mortgages once more find their way into Mr. Cossey's possession, and then the dear old Squire (who now knows the whole story of the entanglement) exerts his authority, forbids Colonel Quaritch, V. C., the house, and enjoins his daughter to marry the mortgages on pain of a fond parnet's curse. What can the dutiful daughter do? She writes Colonel Quaritch, V. C., a letter (which must surely have tickled his satisfactory sense of humour) advising him to go to New Zealand, and adding, "Perhaps you may write to me sometimes — if Mr. Cossey will allow it." She is not to be finally Cossified, however, until Christmas Day, ten days later; and as we know from the commencement of the book that there is a buried treasure in Colonel Quaritch, V. C.'s, back garden, we have a justified faith that he will discover it in the nick of time. Sure enough, he planks it down (like Claude Melnotte in the play) on the blithesome Christmas morn, while "the iron notes of the World's rejoicing are floating to the throned feet of the World's Everlasting King;" whereupon the fine old Squire promptly kicks Cossey-Beauseant with his mortgages out of Honham Castle. We cannot admit that this sordidly selfish, heartless, and unprincipled tyrant is an average specimen of the British Squirearchy. Mr. Haggard should have presented him as an exception, not as a type; such scathing satire upon a whole class of men is manifestly unjust. In sentences like the following, too, Mr. Haggard carries irony to an inartistic excess: "For manliness, for downright English, God-fearing virtues, for love of Queen, country, family, and home, we may search in vain to find his equal among the cosmopolitan Englishmen of the dawning twentieth century." Sarcasm is a dangerous weapon to play with, and the frequency with which Mr. Haggard reiterates such phrases may possibly lead unwary readers to suppose him in earnest. In thus tracing the vicissitudes of the mortgages, we have left the more sensational elements of the story practically untouched. For these we refer the reader to Mr. Haggard's own picturesque and philosophic pages.

THE EFFECT OF LONDON ON FOREIGNERS.

THE following article on London appears in the *Kinross-shire Advertiser* :—

In the *Century Magazine* for the current month there is a remarkable article on London by Mr. Henry James, the American novelist and critic. He surveys the huge agglomeration of bricks and mortar with an eye of sympathy and even of love, and the impressions left on the mind of this keen observer and admirable essayist are vague, fascinating, terrifying, contradictory, and incoherent, but withal accurate. To commit oneself to a superficial generalisation about London is easy and a fault in which foreign visitors too easily fall. but London, as Mr. Henry James has discovered, is a state in itself, spreading her dusky mantle over innumerable races and creeds; an epitome, in fact, of the world; and, to endivour to sum up the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the mighty town, as one might in the case of Berlin or St. Petersburg, in a single phrase is absurd. Ugliness and beauty, chaos and order, green parks and grimy slums flit in bewildering contrast before the dazed eye of the observer, one impression effacing the other with kaleidoscopic regularity. All is bewildering, but stimulating; a scene of apparent disorder co-ordinated by the spirit of an old and mighty civilisation, of which the rush of humanity, that "roaring loom of time" heard by Mr. Lowell, is the hoarse but articulate voice. Thrown in the midst of this murky and troubled ocean, the foreigner at first is crushed by a sense of intense isolation and home-sickness, until, as was the case with Mr. Henry James, he has attached himself by human ties to the dreadful, delightful city, and then he may learn to love her, but can never cease, to watch her with wonder. Except its atmosphere, its immensity its miles of depressing brick houses, and an absence of architectural style in its intention, there are few characteristic features on the face of London on which the observer can dwell or draw his conclusions from, as is the case in Paris. There he sees a uniform and methodic plan on which the stately city on the Seine has grown. The avenues, squares, gardens, and quays are laid out for effect. "The whole air of the place," as Mr. Henry James says, "is architectural. On the banks of the Thames it is a tremendous chapter of accidents." But although there is not the intention of style, our critic points out there is the accident of it. This is to be found "in the vastness of the place, the atmosphere with its insignificant mystifications which flatters and superfuses," and which gives the great city "its own system of weather and its own optical laws," and, finally, in our magnificent parks. It is not however, the body of the mighty English metropolis which impresses the cultured American so strangely as the soul of it. It is the head-quarters of the language and literature he shares with us; the focus to which all his literary and historical students draw him. So it has grown sacred in his eyes. This feeling is remarkable in the writings of Washington Irving, and more especially in Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Our Old Home." Hawthorne did not love the English, but he placed London side by side with Rome as a centre to which the human race must look for an intellectual home. For here the greater part of the ideas that have influenced the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race found utterance. Our readers will observe that our keen American critic writes without prejudice He does not see in the near future a greater London across the Atlantic, destined to become the spiritual and material centre of the English-speaking race. Whether we deserve to contain it any longer he thinks might be an interesting field of inquiry, but at all events we have not let it slip. Meanwhile it is time we who take London as a matter of fact, and see little poetry or romance in the roaring streets and the fever and selfishness produced by excessive competition, should occasionally reflect on the magnitude of interests concentrated here in the throbbing heart of England. Architecturally the metropolis is entirely unworthy of the sway she exercises over half the world. She is impressive by wealth and vastness not by nobility and beauty. Perhaps our love of the country—for most of the yearnings of our race turn to the woods and fields—renders us comparatively indifferent to architectural beauty. A taste for form noble, simple, and unconscious, such as that possessed by the ancient Greeks, would have made London a city of superb building, and then the impression of magnitude might have been equalled by that of majesty. As it is, our capital is not lovely, only a stupendous human wonder moving at a tremendous pace.

FRENCH [illegible]

A CONTRIBUTOR [illegible] with M. Jules Sim[illegible] ("et meme il parle[illegible] of French women i[illegible]

We do not know [illegible] unless the assailant[illegible] playwrights. Every [illegible] admit that human [illegible] where, and that the [illegible] excellent in every [illegible] Italy, of Denmark, o[illegible] the nature of women [illegible] that is why the excep[illegible] remark. But it is m[illegible] tion gives a picture [illegible] picture that English [illegible] be admitted that, if [illegible] veracious mirrors, English [illegible] virtuous, at all events [illegible] French womanhood. [illegible] of moral excellencies [illegible] of a woman lies, a[illegible] honesty, is more com[illegible] French novels. Now [illegible] at home" chiefly thr[illegible] ly, an uninstructed [illegible] our women are prudes, [illegible] man might hold that [illegible] women are no bette[illegible] difference lies, not i[illegible] peoples, but in the co[illegible] The French novel has [illegible] has not been permitte[illegible] the days of Fieldin[illegible] the standard of the [illegible] drama of France was [illegible] the drama in the time [illegible] novels of Mrs. Aphra Behn, or [illegible] touches in Addison an[illegible] verdict against the British [illegible] are perhaps inclined [illegible] women of the present [illegible] change very swiftly [illegible] in fiction may change [illegible] a right to judge English [illegible] Court, nor French m[illegible] from the stage.

WOMEN [illegible]

M. Jules Simon very [illegible] vels and most plays de[illegible] narrow corner of a world [illegible] but higher and lower [illegible] Gyp's Paulette for a pr[illegible] of M. Paul Bourget rep[illegible] classes of French wome[illegible] mass of French women [illegible] list has to amuse, and [illegible] for facile entertainment [illegible] are not "straight," as [illegible] ners of ladies who are. [illegible] ged, for the most part, [illegible] straight path, though [illegible] up their respectable he[illegible] But our literature is ru[illegible] knows what is proper. [illegible] women as exemplary [illegible] them by M. Guy de Ma[illegible] their English sisters by [illegible] ines of Mr. James Payn [illegible] that successful French [illegible] that excited world of [illegible] numbers of good women, [illegible] abundant opportunities [illegible] not good, but who make [illegible] in novels. A hundred [illegible] for a dozen who read "[illegible]" Grandet." But there are [illegible] dozen Bettes. When we [illegible] mains true that French [illegible] to French society in all [illegible] sants, we have M. Zola, [illegible] works which urge French[illegible] to aver that of the coun[illegible] all.

[illegible]

His peasantry are [illegible] tole France, in his book "[illegible]" evidence to show that [illegible] scrupulous in his languag[illegible] may be. Perhaps if [illegible] ideal creations of George [illegible] we shall be pretty near[illegible] full of romantic exag[illegible] pessimist even more [illegible] Next, if we turn to mi[illegible] Bovary, the wife of a [illegible] essentially a moral le[illegible] preach "to those who [illegible]" to take her career for a [illegible] class woman's adventure[illegible] absurd as to take one [illegible] stainless *ingenues* for [illegible] working classes. It is [illegible] Xavier de Montepin's [illegible] side of virtue, that they [illegible] at least one angel, whil[illegible] select public is decidedl[illegible] A writer introduces [illegible] public refer to read [illegible] peculiarly sordid sce[illegible] and her foil, the actres[illegible] But M. Montepin offers [illegible] artisan the spectacle [illegible] Even on the evidence [illegible] this world are far m[illegible] hypocrites with two [illegible] Seraphs.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH [illegible]

Perhaps French wo[illegible] quarrelling with M. D[illegible] or even with M. Zola. [illegible] graded the heroine of "[illegible]" affection for a kind of Dr. Jekyl, with [illegible] side manner." But George [illegible] Tulliver scarcely bette[illegible] may be regarded, and [illegible] regarded, as exceptio[illegible] The Becky puppet is [illegible] Mr. Thackeray said, [illegible] Bourget's puppets are [illegible] kind of persons who [illegible] lively, fond of using [illegible] ing with under-bred young poets. But M. Bourget does not pretend that [illegible] going about. M. Daudet, on the other hand, [illegible] in his last novel a[illegible] righteously, as if ten [illegible] found—at all events, [illegible] "L'Immortel." Not[illegible] even to facts as [illegible] his other novels and [illegible] by the women of France. M. Daudet [illegible] most satisfactory vic[illegible] read fanciful tales wi[illegible] clusions. Our wome[illegible] nor are French wome[illegible] Princess. It takes a[illegible] biggest sort of women [illegible] England, or Kamschatka. We might as well judge Roman ladies of the [illegible] Bacchic mysteries, a[illegible] testimony of a few [illegible] Boulevardier for the Boulevardier.

DR. C. YAROSHEVSKI [illegible] *Meditsina* a long a[illegible] cal profession in R[illegible] are only 18,000 doct[illegible] dred millions, or [illegible] persons. This numb[illegible] the population is [illegible] Europea countries, [illegible] members of the pr[illegible] there have been nu[illegible] men who were wi[illegible] life. The fees fo[illegible] very low. Still, [illegible] the whole populatio[illegible] poor died without h[illegible] A similar state of a[illegible] Yaroshevski attribu[illegible] things to the igno[illegible] who prefer to consu[illegible] rather than educate[illegible] enjoyed by the p[illegible] number of Feldshers [illegible] The Feldshers are [illegible] knowledge of surgery [illegible] They are generally [illegible] Ambulance Corps or [illegible] and on the strength [illegible] are licensed to practis[illegible] appointment of a m[illegible] measures against [illegible] the pharmacists' m[illegible] Feldsherism.

THE Jewish world [illegible] quarrel between Lo[illegible] Montagu, the mem[illegible] quarrel is unquesti[illegible] fact that the parti[illegible] influential lay hea[illegible] Lord Rothschild bei[illegible] of the United Sy[illegible] President of the B[illegible] arose out of Lord R[illegible] at the meeting [illegible] Synagogue last [illegible] series of resolution[illegible] discussed separately[illegible] ing "the precedent [illegible] of the disestablish[illegible] insisted that they sh[illegible] he declared that he [illegible] to be protested [illegible] Mr. Montagu inc[illegible] test, Lord Rothsc[illegible] not submit to m[illegible] call upon you [illegible] Montagu cried ex[illegible] I will never co-ope[illegible] in any communal w[illegible] put upon me;" an[illegible] order, the member [illegible] council-room. A [illegible] absence of the ho[illegible] declared that [illegible] utterance to "a [illegible] Council," and he [illegible] endeavoured to [illegible] manners of Mr. [illegible] he consorted in [illegible] desire to adj[illegible] Lord Rothsc[illegible] twice thre[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY!! CUTLERY!!! Roger's and Mappin's Table and Dessert Knives, cheaper than any firm. Also Nevada Silver Spoons and Forks, warranted to wear white. Thousands sold.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PAGE and SANDEMAN of PALL MALL, LONDON, have sent a further supply of their celebrated "R.A." SCOTCH WHISKY to their Bombay Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

ICES, Wines, Spirits, French and English Confectionery of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful Arab Horses, 14-3 and 15-3 hands, four years, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,200, respectively. Apply to "A. B." care of this office.

A HOTEL TO BE LET, with its furniture, &c., complete. Apply to "S.," care of this paper.

NOTICE.—The GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL (I. F. N. S.) will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls. Head Master, Mr. A. Stewart; Head Mistress, Mrs. A. Goodall. First term in 1889 has commenced. New Pupils now received.

JUST RECEIVED per s.s. Peninsular, a nice assortment of BIRTHDAY CARDS in Silk, Fringe, &c., from Annas 6.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

OUR CRICKET BALLS are of Superior Quality than others. Prices excessively cheap. Guaranteed according to value A trial solicited. —ELAHEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

KUMMEL T. A. GILKA, for daily use, especially in Hot Climates; highly recommended by Medical Authorities. Apply to MAX UNGWAR, 35, Meadow Street.

THE TWO-LIGHT BILLIARD LAMPS, fitted with my Victoria Burner No. 30. Each Burner giving a light equal to SIXTY-THREE candle power., Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

A VACANCY in a CHUMMERY, UPPER-STOREYED ROOM in a Bungalow available. —Apply No. 238, care of this paper.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, prepares boys for the Matriculation Examination. In the last four years 21 Candidates passed out of 22 presented. Boarders received by the Head Master.

WANTED, within a convenient distance of the High Court, a ROOM, suitable for a Barrister. —Address "O. C.," General Post Office.

WANTED, by a Professional Horticulturist an APPOINTMENT as SUPERINTENDENT of GARDENS. Large Practical Experience.—Apply HORTICULTURE, care of Post Master, Lucknow.

SERVANTS of all description, Servants of all denomination, Servants reliable and efficient, Servants true *par excellence*.—JNO. ATKINSON and SONS, 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been pecially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private arties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

LEPROSY, Dr. G. W. Phillips, Specialist in Leprosy. Address, Bhuondi, Thana District. Can be consulted any day, and at any time. Pamphlets free on application.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co., For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Bootlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

PEARSE'S BRIDE CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are known, quality considered to be the best in India, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MACRAME THREAD, Macrame Thread, White, Cream, and all other Colors.—The FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld. No. 65, Meadow Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gestetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 8 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 59, Meadows Street.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GENUINE LUSCIOUS SMYRNA FIGS, Specially ordered, 3½ lbs. box for 14 annas, 4½ lbs. box or Re. 1-5 D.—Heerajee & Co. Crawford Market, Below the Tower.

TABLE LINEN, Towels, Shikarcloth, counterpanes, Toilette Table covers, Sheeting, &c., imported direct from the manufactory in Europe. For Price list apply to. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN PALE ALE, High Prize Medals at Paris Vienna Melbourne, and Sydney Exhibitions.—Bombay Agents, PHIPSON & Co., Rs 5-8 per dozen.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other; Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c.. at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z." care of this paper.

A TRIAL IS THE BEST TEST.—Before buying your TEA and COFFEE elsewhere a trial only is solicited at DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Prices varying from Ans. 6 to Re. 1-12 per lb.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

LESSONS in DECORATIVE ART.—By a Diplomaed Lady. Materials supplied for 20 Art designs to order. Photos painted, Crystoleum, Canvasine, Kastaline, Crayonium, smallest to life-size. Superior Plush frames, Photographs, a superior assortment of paintings to select from. Lessons, by letter, to Mofussil residents. Terms at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, or to Mrs. W. H. McCANN "Bellure House," Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS

IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

[illegible] FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. A. STEPHENS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
ASH LANE,
Next to MARCKS & Co.,
Fees Strictly Moderate.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
ith an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
an b easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
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To be had at th *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.
MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Worcester, 1,898 tons, Captain L Morice, cleared yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE coasting steamer Hindoo, Captain Baker, cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvie with a general cargo and 400 passengers on deck.

THE British steamer Queen Victoria, 1,506 tons, Captain P Ewen, cleared outwards yesterday for Havre, laden with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J Carson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and the coast ports, laden with a general cargo.

THE British India steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and coast parts with a cargo of rice and gunny.

THE s s Methley Hall, 2,182 tons, Captain Allen Buck, arrived in Bombay on Thursday evening from Cardiff, laden with 4,114 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the P and O S N Company.

THE British steamer Mameluke, 1,750 tons, Captain J Reid, arrived in port yesterday morning from Cardiff (December 1) with 3,252 tons coals for the G I P R Company. She is consigned to her Captain, and had the following passengers on board:—Mrs and two Misses Peppy and two sons, Miss Green, and Mrs. Summers.

THE British India steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain T M Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr, Mrs and Miss Hutchinson, for Calicut; Rev H Risch, for Mangalore; Rev N Bader and Mr F B Dickinson, for Cannanore; Rev and Mrs Hugh R Scott, for Colombo; and about 95deck for various ports.

THE British India steamer Satara, 828 tons, Captain J C Tice, from Busreh and the Gulf ports *via* Karachi, arrived in Bombay yesterday. with mails and a general cargo, including 63 chests opium, 63 horses and the following passengers:—Mr. Mehdi el Saleh, from Busreh,; Mr Ahmed Basud, from Linga; Captains Matthews and King, Lieutenant Dallas, R E, Revd. Weingartner and Messrs H W Barrow, J Laski, H D'Silva, Mr and Mrs Ross, Mr and Mrs Roach, Mrs Stead and two children and Mr Lachmichand, from Karachi; seven rank and file of European and native regiments, and about 100 deck from several ports.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O steamer Peninsular, 2,711 tons, Captain H Wyatt, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Shanghai with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—Messrs A and H Taylor, and Mr and Mrs Strip, for Sydney; Mrs and Miss Browne and Mr. B J Mackenzie, for Melbourne; Mr R and Miss Teapp, for Hongkang; and Lord and Lady Dormer, and Mr W M Grunshaw, for Colombo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular.	2711	Wyatt	A	P. & O. S. N. Co.
,, Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W, &A. Graham & Co.
,, Qn. Victoria	1506	P. Ewen	C	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Asama	2449	A. Smith	D	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Chicago	2728	Morgan	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair.	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall.	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Siblet	O	M. Marlanes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
,, Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, M. Branch.	1735	Ritson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Venetia	1609	Cole	4	P. & O. Co.
,, Berenice	1707	F. Egger	6	F. Bozzoni.
,, R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merillo	7	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1419	A. Tognasso	8	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
3	Methley Hall (s)	Buck	Cardiff, Dec 6.
4	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone.	Calcutta, Dec 17.
	Mameluke (s)	Reid	Cardiff, Dec 1.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Busreh, Dec 22.
	Yacht Coronet	Crosley	Colombo, Dec 27.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	Merka (s)	Nakoda	Zanzibar.
	Worcester (s)	Morice	Karachi.
	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
	Peninsular (s)	Wyatt	Colombo and Shanghai.
	Canara (s)	Williams	Calcutta and Coast ports.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Gwalior, for China and Australia.
" Satara, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
" Methley Hall, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 53 bales hemp, S Ramji; 50 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

Pallas s—1,000 cwts myrabolums, S Ramji; 58 bales wool, K Khooshali; 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 16 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 83 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Strathearn s—50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 9 bales hides, E D Sassoon; 11 bales skins, M Fazal and Co; 7 bales hides, B Boga; 20 bales skins, S G Shirazee; 20 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co; 900 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji; 360 cwts myrabolums, C C Jassawalla; 7 bales skins, R H A Cader; 81 cwts olibanum, N Damji; 26 bales skins, S M S Baboola.

Assam s—8 cwts ivory, C Aloobhai.

FOR BELFAST.

Humber s—30,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Niagara s—4,000 cwts linseed, T Ludha and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon, and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 396 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton fly, D Veerji.

Maple Branch s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 100 bales hemp, J L Kersten; 138 bales cotton fly, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Recta s—10,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Assama s—99 cwts groundnuts and 2,998 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 90 cwts groundnuts, 92 cwts mowdaseed, 330 cwts castorseed, and 3,974 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen Victoria s—30 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Berenice s—175 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, G L Kersten.

FOR PORT SAID.

Thisbe s—7 pots rosa oil, E S Abedin.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Thisbe s—4 pots rosa oil, E S Odadia.

FOR SUEZ.

R Rubattino s—1,500 cwts gingellyseed and 37 cwts black pepper, &c., H E H Allana.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—120 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—81 bales twist, A H Chinoy: 46 cwts sandalwood chips, J Peerbhai and Co; 4 cwts ivory, M M Essabhai; 135 cwts sharkfins, and fishmaws, 211 cwts lead and glass, R Fazal; 60 bales twist, B S Patell; 10 bales twist, E Sorabji; 43 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 384 cwts raisins, H Rahimtoola and Co.

Peninsular s—40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, B Ramratun; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peninsular s—14 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 23 chests opium S D Sassoon; 12 chests opium, R Hurbillas; 4 chests opium, B Bunsidhar; 5 chests opium, B Chamaria; 7 chests opium, T Luchminarayen; 14 chests opium, R Jagannath.

Bisagno s—219 bales twist, P Cowasji.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

YESTERDAY'S financial quotations from London come unchanged from those of Wednesday, with Consols at 98⅜ and Silver, both through Reuter and private telegrams, at 42⅛d. per oz. An extra lakh of Council Bills on Bombay, and a lakh and a half on Calcutta, as well as five and a half lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay, and three and a half on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at Wednesday's rates of 1s. 4 5-16d. for Drafts, and 1s. 4⅜d. for Transfers, excepting the Bills on Bombay which fetched 1-32d. more.

The Reserve of the Bank of England according to the weekly Statement wired by Reuter had declined to 30 per cent. of the Liabilities, which if correct would mean a falling off of eleven per cent. since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate was as still at 5 per cent; and in the open market the rates for Short London Bills and 6 months's sight Indian Bank Paper remained at the reduced quotations of the previous day, say, 3½ and 3¼ per cent. respectively. £200,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Specie shipments wired are £100,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for this port.

In General Produce, Linseed continued firm in tone, and Liverpool quality was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive by both routes. Other quotations come unaltered, including that for Bombay Seed at 43s. per quarter, to arrive. Rapeseed was dull, with Calcutta Brown and Cawnpore Yellow quoted as before. Wheat was firm, and with prices for all descriptions, the same as they ruled before the holidays.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, the sales having reached 14,000 bales. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 5⅝d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for Febuary-March and May-June deliveries, and 3-64d. up in all other positions. Of the total sales 700 bales were Surats which were dull, a decline of 1-16d. in Oomrawattee and Broach of all grades being quoted. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 9⅞ was still the spot price yesterday, but Futures for April were 6 points higher, at 9·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather heavier than for either of the preceding two years, and the totals since the opening of the season now compare as follows:—

	1888-9.	1887-8.	1886-7.
Thursday's Receipts..	26,000	22,000	25,000
Five days' do ...	179,000	130,000	128,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,787,000	4,098,000	3,873,000

Our local market opened with a steadier feeling this morning, induced by the firmer general tenor of the news from Liverpool and the advance in Futures in New York, and sellers seemed inclined to hold out for an advance in rates, the advices to hand regarding Surats notwithstanding. Buyers, however, who were chiefly in the market on Mill account declined to raise their ideas and eventually some 2,500 bales of ready Cotton changed hands, chiefly Julgaum, at Rs. 205; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 196; and a little Bengal, at Rs. 188; besides which a big line of "Fully Good" Bhownuggur was booked at Rs. 208-10 for April delivery.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been reported to-day, enquiry continuing very slack; but the tone of the market is steady at previous quotations.

SEEDS also have been neglected, transactions being in a small compass; but we make no change in the rates which we quoted last evening.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,462 bales.
Wheat	24,361 cwts.
Linseed	3,420 "
Rapeseed	1,873 "
Gingelly	3,592 "
Groundnuts	1,375 "

FREIGHTS have been steady to-day with more enquiry for tonnage. The Clan Sinclair (s), now in port, has been fixed for London at 23s. per ton; and the Arabia (s) has filled up for Marseilles, chiefly with Wheat, at 21s. 3d. to 21s. 9d. per ton. We heard yesterday that the Niagara (s) for Hull has filled the space thrown up by shippers for non-arrival of the steamer in December, at 22s. 6d. per ton; and the Europa (s) whose charter was cancelled for the same reason, has been refixed under open charter for two ports, at 23s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at last evening's closing quotations, and has been steady thereat throughout the day, but with little business passing on any line. One lot of ready 3 months' sight Credits was sold at 1s. 4⅜d, but this has not been the general rate, and for future delivery we quote 1s. 4⅜d. for February, 1s. 4 19-32d. for March-April, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for May.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 ⅜d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·75½d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining. 97 5-16 was quoted for Fours for cash, and the settlement during the greater part of the day, and 97 7-16 for the February account, with buyers all round. In the afternoon, however, rates hardened, and 1-16th higher was done; but at the close the earlier rates were again quoted.

SHARES.—Little has been doing in this market to-day; and the only changes which we have to note in Mill Shares (all in favour of holders) are an advance of Rs. 10 in Ripon, at Rs. 1,135; and of Rs. 5 each in David, Maneckji Petit, and Queen, at Rs. 570, Rs. 1,235, and Rs. 960, respectively. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3½ higher at Rs. 930 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	9?0
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,00?	?	?	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	?0,???	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,???	$125 / ?50		5 pct	138

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,?60
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	2??	1,250	1,25?	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	10	500	50?	Rs.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	1?	1,100	1,10?	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	75	400	40?	Rs. ?	280
Bellary	52	1,000	,0??	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	?	20	200	Rs. 1?	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	10?		125	Rs. 2?	185
Colaba Press Co.	?	1,8?	1,880	Rs. 6 ?	635
East India Press Co.	?	,00	1,000	Rs. 1?0	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		265
Fort Press Co.	15?	?,??0	8,50?	Rs. 0	1,600
French Press Co.	?0?	500	50?	Rs 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	4?	50?	50?	Rs. ?	?10
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	2??	45?	all	Rs. ??	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	25?	250	Rs 2	195½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	40?	40?	Rs. 2	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,25?	50?	50?	Rs. 35	520
New Indian Press	4,00?	1?5	12?	Rs. 1?	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10?	Rs. ?	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	60?	50?	50?	Rs. ?0	20 / 410
Sind Press Co.	40	?,0??	7??	Rs. 50	435
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,00?	1,00?	Rs. 12	4 0 / 1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50?		550
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,00?	1,0?	?	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. ? per cent. Stock	—	£10	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	...	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown& Co Ld.	1,00? / 75	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p ct	200 / 151
Badham Pile &Co. Ld.	1,00?	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	?2?		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	7?0	500	50?	10 p.c	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	10?	10?	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,50?	1,50?	Rs. 135	3200xd
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	37?	Rs. 33½	800xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	106½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	50?	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00?	0?	10?	Rs.	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50?	Nil	47?
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4?	...	??
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,00?	10?	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	?5,0??	25	25		6
KurracheeLighterage Co., Ld.	50?	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,0??	20?	17?	Rs. 2 ?	365
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	?0	1??	Rs. 10	90
Napier Hotel Co.	30?	100	10?	13 p.c	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	10?	10?	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20?	5?	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2?	?	8 p.	2?
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10?	10?	Rs 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00?	1,00?	R 9	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	10?	10?	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1 000	10?	1 ?	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	2?	2?	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50?	50?	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,5??	10?	10?	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co				D	90

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DIXON—January 3, at Colaba, the wife of R. C. Dixon, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PRICE—December 29, at Khushab, the wife of W H Price, District Traffic Superintendent, N-W Railway, of a daughter.

REID—December 31, at 3, Humayon Place, the wife of W T Reid, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAL—ATHIM—December 27, at Amritsar, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Revd R Clark, M A, Isa C Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to Georgina, third daughter of A Athim, Esq. of Amritsar.

DEATH.

PURKIS—December 29, at Dharmsala, Elsie Margaretta, the youngest daughter of Mr F W Purkis, aged 4 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

THE presentation of the Shah's portrait, set in diamonds, to the Minister who has removed the difficulties between Persia and Russia, and the announcement mentioned in the same telegram that His Majesty will visit St. Petersburg in the spring, can have only one meaning. Russian influence in Teheran has asserted itself, and the Court of Persia once again assumes an attitude of submission. The concession of the right of free navigation of the Karun, which was regarded as a special advantage for England, but was really a benefit for all nations, including Persia, was resented by Russia as if it were a blow aimed at her pretensions to domination and exceptional influence. It remains to be seen what course will be taken in presence of Russian activity in Teheran under the spur of resentment. It ought not to be very difficult to strengthen whatever remains of an independent spirit at the Persian Court by turning to account the desire of Prince Bismarck to obtain the means of bringing pressure to bear against Russia in the East, so as to prevent that Power from giving an undivided attention to questions nearer home. The astute Chancellor knows perfectly well how to play off Russia against England; and it would be doing him an injustice to suppose that he is not quite capable of playing off England against Russia when it suits his purpose. Mr. Benjamin, lately American Minister at Teheran, in his book "Persia and the Persians," so lately as 1887 remarked with surprise that the significance of the action of Germany in going to the expense of establishing a first class legation at Teheran, had escaped the attention which the world might have been expected to give to so remarkable a step. Prince Bismarck is too practical, and has too many important enterprises on hand to extend his operations uselessly, or incur heavy expenditure without some purpose promising an ample return. Mr. Benjamin held that the Prince had a distinct purpose in view in entering into close negotiations with Persia, and that purpose, he suggested, might be inferred from the fact that Prince Bismarck has openly proclaimed his belief that sooner or later there will be a collision between Germany and Russia. When such a collision comes, it would be to the interest of Germany to prick the flank of Russia by stirring up Persia. With that view it would suit her to provide Persia with officers and enable her to put forces in the field if she could attack Russia in Central Asia. In any case it is manifestly for the advantage of Germany to enable Persia to maintain her independence against Russia, for the latter Power makes no secret of her resolve to establish a monopoly of the markets of all countries under her political control. This cannot suit the Chancellor's book at a time when he is making every effort to extend German trade and open up new markets. From every point of view it is to the interest of Germany to avert the absorption of Persia by the Russian Empire. If these considerations, which appear to Mr. Benjamin to have great weight, should prove to be well founded, it ought not to be quite within the resources of diplomacy to procure active support in the policy of upholding the independence of Persia, which it is the special purpose of Sir Drummond Wolff's mission to subserve. On the principle of *do ut des*, the co-operation of British men-of-war in the blockade of the East African coast should obtain an equivalent in diplomatic action in Persia calculated to redress the balance, which it is the hope of Russia to incline to her side.

The importance of opening up the resources of Persia to trade has not escaped the attention of others as well as the English and the Russians. The prospect of securing some of the prospective advantages of the industrial development of that extensive country was, no doubt, present to the mind of Prince Bismarck's advisers, when pressing on him the advisability of strengthening the political influence of Germany at Teheran. Mr. Benjamin speaks with great bitterness of the jealousy and unfriendliness evinced by the German Minister towards the American Legation, every member of which was, he affirms, subjected officially and personally to affronts which had for their object the belittling of American influence in Persia. It is difficult to believe that so unworthy a course could be taken by the accredited Minister of a Great Power, but it is still more incredible that such a statement could be made without good grounds to rest upon. The reason for this course, it is intimated, is to be found in the desire to profit by the establishment of diplomatic relations with Persia "to extend the tentacles of German commerce throughout that country." The action taken by the German Legation was—according to the statement of the Minister of the United States—distinctly calculated to injuriously affect the status and position of naturalised American citizens, and interfere with the extension of American trade. This jealousy is not indeed confined to the Germans; the Russians also have shown their ill-will, and have especially taken umbrage at the presence of American missionaries, against whom, it is alleged, they have fomented intrigues. It is instructive to learn, from one in a position to form a correct opinion on such a subject, that there is no chance of extending trade in Persia unless the efforts in that direction are sustained by the presence and active countenance of diplomatic and consular agents. It is evident that this conviction is widely entertained, for the representatives of all the Powers which consider it necessary to maintain more or less friendly relations with Persia act in accordance with that view of the necessities of the case. Whatever degree of isolation was possible in the past, the time has now come when the country must be opened up. The great and pressing question is, how and by whom the work shall be carried out. Mr. Benjamin has come to the conclusion that the Persians cordially hate both England and Russia, and would rejoice if both were to let them alone. The Shah and the most intelligent of his subjects prefer England because she is inclined to leave Persia her independence, while they dread Russia, believing that she designs conquest. In so far as England is interested in resisting the pressure of Russia, the Persians secretly sympathise with her. But as we do not act vigorously in that direction, and refuse to enter into an offensive and inoffensive treaty against the common enemy, great caution is exercised by the Shah so as not to compromise himself by any overt act denoting sympathy with England. These words were written before the diplomatic triumph achieved by Sir Drummond Wolff in the opening up of the Karun to foreign steam-boats. They explain clearly enough the haste which has been shown in minimising practical value of that concession. The writer goes on to say that the Persian Government finds it essential to manifest outward friendliness towards Russia, but that hypocritical courtesy veils intense aversion. Such is the international problem.

The hand of Russia is heavy on Persia, and it is especially felt in respect to the trade routes, the best of which is, so far as the north is concerned, that for which Rescht on the Caspian is the port. This route is neutralised for trade except with Russia by regulations which render any other transit trade impossible. The route through Turkey to Trebizond is ostensibly open, but it is subjected to vexatious regulations in Turkish territory, and in winter it is impassable. The third trade route, through Kermanshah to Bagdad, is also unsatisfactory, because all goods must pay full duties at the Turkish port in addition to those exacted at the Persian Custom-house. Bushire is a Persian port, but only vessels of light draught can enter it; besides the transport of goods over the mountain passes between Bushire and Shiraz render any large trade through Bushire impossible. The one practicable trade route into the interior is that of the Karun, the port of which is Mohammerah. And here we come upon the key to the steady resistance offered hitherto to the opening up of that river to trade. Mr. Benjamin says that a commercial highway would be an astonishing aid to the development of Persian commerce, by opening up some of the richest cultivated districts of Persia, and would lead to the working of the vast fields of bituminous coal, which lie undeveloped in that part of the Shah's dominions. The geological formations of Persia abound in bituminous coal of excellent quality, and those near the best ports in the south-west are inexhaustible and would form an important source of supply throughout the East. Lead and iron mines are adjacent to the coal. The English, the Austrian, and the United States Ministers have frequently urged upon the Shah the importance of utilising Mohammerah, so that Persia might have the advantage of improving her commercial relations with the rest of the world. The Shah was himself desirous of carrying out this design, knowing that it would add largely to the resources of Persia. For the same reason Russia—Mr. Benjamin, who writes of what passed before his eyes at Teheran, declares—has opposed the work both by open threats and by secret intrigues. The working of the coal mines and the opening up of great coal fields in Persia would not suit the policy of the Northern Power. If it be worth the while of Russia to play the part of the dog in the manger in this matter, it ought surely to be within the resources of the other Powers, equally interested in preventing Russia from closing yet another large region to the commerce of the world to support Persia in asserting her independence. If combined action of this kind were not in view when Sir Drummond Wolff was sent to Teheran with a mission to press for the immediate opening up of the Karun River to commerce, the English Foreign Office has committed a gratuitous blunder and played into the hands of Russia. It would be hasty to come to the conclusion that Lord Salisbury took so serious a step without having provided for eventualities which must have been foreseen. The refreshing frankness with which the late Minister of the United States to Persia has spoken of the aims and objects and special interests of the different legations at Teheran enables us to indulge a reasonable hope that Russia may find herself confronted by the resistance not only of England, but of Germany, Austria, and even of the United States, to any attempt that may now be made to nullify the concession of the right to freely navigate the Karun. It is well worth a combined effort to render the coal fields of South-Eastern Persia of use to that country and to the sea-borne trade of the East.

IN another column we publish the judgment of Mr. Quinn, the Magistrate of Patna, in the Mussamat Lachmin case. It will be seen that, however well or ill the judgment may stand the test of investigation on appeal, the Magistrate discusses the case carefully and judicially, and with very much more determination to arrive honestly at a conclusion than his assailant has given him credit for. Whether he is right or wrong in his view of the law of the case, it is impossible to read the judgment without accepting it as a conscientious effort on the part of an upright Magistrate to dispassionately administer justice. The vulgar and brutal insults with which Mr. Quinn has been visited for honestly endeavouring to do his duty in the case could not be done justice to until the public had an opportunity of knowing the grounds on which the Magistrate had proceeded. Now that his judgment is before them, the disgraceful character of the attack upon him will be fully apparent. Mr. Quinn states the case with absolute fairness. He puts on record every point that can be made to tell in favour of the Zenana Mission lady. There is, he remarks, nothing to show that the girl was abducted by Miss Abraham, for neither force nor deceit was used in regard to her. There was nothing to justify the inference that she was kidnapped. "I am satisfied," he continues, "that the girl went to the Mission House of her own free will, and that she remains there of her own free will." But the free will of a minor is a thing unknown to the law, and the point which the Magistrate had to determine was whether the girl Mussamat was of full age or not. Here the evidence was conflicting, but the weight of testimony seems to have been on the Magistrate's side. He held that the girl was under fourteen, that she was therefore under the power of her lawful guardians. Whether or not her marriage with Radha Kishen was valid seems to us to have been a matter of secondary importance. Mr. Quinn holds it as fully proved that she went through a form of marriage which is recognized as a legal form of marriage by Radha's caste; and if that is held to be a sound view of the case, it constitutes a second line of defence for the judgment of the Patna Magistrate. But would not the first line of defence—the power of the mother as lawful guardian over her minor daughter—be in itself sufficient to justify the Magistrate's order, even if the validity of the marriage was disputable? No one has pretended that the atmosphere into which the girl had been removed when she sought the shelter of Miss Abraham's house was not better than that of the Radha Kishen *menage*. The number of children who would be in every way better off if they were brought under such excellent influences as those which doubtless pervade the Patna mission house may be told in millions. But the *patria potestas* is a fact which the courts cannot keep out of sight, even in the search after such good ends as the reclamation of children who are in doubtful guardianship. It would be difficult to know where the line would be drawn if the right of a stranger to the custody of a child should be permitted to override that of the natural guardian, even when the guardian improperly acquits herself of her trust. Those who find such serious fault with Mr. Quinn's interpretation of the law may be asked if they would take the view of the case with which they have made us familiar if the denominational aspect of it had been slightly different—if, for example, the fugitive child had been a Protestant girl of thirteen escaping to a Roman Catholic convent, and anxious to embrace the religion of her new friends. The English Law Courts would in such a case most certainly hold that the preferences of the child must be made subordinate to the power of the parent, and we are disposed to think that the Evangelical press would not have quarrelled with the decision.

THE financial condition of Upper Burma is not a subject upon which people at a distance, whether official or unofficial, have been able hitherto to speak hopefully. But from Rangoon, where they ought to know something about it, a note of encouragement even concerning that doleful topic has just been sounded. The *Rangoon Gazette* bids us take a brighter view of the situation. It was, indeed, dark enough at the beginning of the year. To meet an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,42,20,000 a revenue of only Rs. 54,70,000 was counted upon, showing a net charge of Rs. 1,87,90,000, of which, it is true, over eighty lakhs represented special army expenditure, a great part of which may be expected soon to disappear from the Budget. On the civil expenditure alone a deficit of fifty-four lakhs was shown. But at Rangoon they are content to speak of Upper and Lower Burma, for the purposes of finance, as an undivided territory; and so regarded it presents a picture of abounding prosperity. While Upper Burma is rich in deficit alone, the lower province is estimated to show a surplus of eighty-three lakhs, for its revenue is calculated at a hundred and fifty four lakhs, and its expenditure at seventeen. It is too much to say, as the Rangoon paper does, that Burma as a whole is even now no real drain on the finances of India, for the eighty-two lakhs of special army expenditure just absorb the handsome surplus with which Lower Burma, according to this calculation, presents the Imperial treasury. We must demur, too, to the estimate of an expenditure of only seventeen lakhs upon the lower province. This can scarcely include the share of Lower Burma in the military expenditure, from which it profits in common with other parts of the Empire. However, the gratification of the Rangoon paper at the prospect is noteworthy, inasmuch as it seems to indicate the cessation of the old familiar grumbling against the "drain" of the resources of Burma to India. Not only is that complaint no longer heard, but we are told that the tax-payers in Lower Burma would have no cause to complain if some extra burdens fell on them for a time, as they would be the chief gainers by the improved condition of the neighbouring country. There is, however, something a little too sanguine in a view of the situation which counts upon Upper Burma being able to pay its way at no distant date without help from the other provinces. Sir John Gorst has held out the prospect of financial equilibrium being established at the end of ten years, and there is much in the accounts of revenue and expenditure to warrant a pessimistic estimate. At the present moment hopes of making the province pay its way soon are based upon the fact that during the first seven months of the present financial year the revenue has been five lakhs better than it was last year—a satisfactory circumstance so far as it goes, but still leaving a huge deficit on the civil expenditure alone, to say nothing of the military which, though it is called special, will not all be wiped out even when the dacoit has ceased from troubling and the country is at rest.

IT is difficult to imagine what is the immediate cause of the accusation which the *Cologne Gazette* persists in bringing against the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, unless, indeed, Sir Robert Morier has been nominated to the Berlin Embassy within the past two or three weeks. The present Ambassador at St. Petersburg has occupied his post for more than four years, and it would have been as appropriate to charge him with an offence against the comity of nations while he was Minister at Lisbon or at Madrid, as it is now, more than eighteen years after the incident in which he is alleged to have played a discreditable part. No one can be the better for this officious accusation against a British diplomatist of having conveyed to Marshal Bazaine information of the movements of the enemy, even if the accusation be true, which is exceedingly hard to believe, especially after Count Herbert Bismarck's unmannerly refusal to accept Sir Robert Morier's straightforward denial. The German Government could not have permitted the charge to be brought if they were desirous to appear to be on good terms with England, or if the too ready co-operation which Lord Salisbury has given in their policy on the East Coast of Africa had won back the friendship of Prince Bismarck.

A CORRESPONDENT states that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bombay High Court, has been for the last week at Hyderabad to afford extra judicial assistance in some matters of importance. It is thought that the precedent of the good offices rendered to the Nizam's Government a few years since, when the services of Mr. Lee-Warner were lent by the Government of India to give the benefit of his experience and advice in the disposal of a number of inam claims, which were preferred against the State upon various grounds, has been followed in this case, in the hope that Mr. Justice Scott's assistance may be equally advantageous.

THE Apollo Bunder is occasionally the scene of much cordial greeting and the expression of good feeling and kindly wishes at the departure from it of prominent officers of Government and other citizens. Such was specially the case yesterday afternoon at the departure, by the English mail steamer Assam, of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, of the Bombay High Court, who was going on furlough and Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., who had come out to this country to attend the recent sittings of the National Congress. The friends of both these gentlemen mustered strong at the Bunder to wish them *bon voyage*; and several of them practically emphasized their good feeling with the presentation of a bountiful supply of bouquets and garlands of sweet flowers. Among those assembled on the occasion were the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, Messrs. Grattan Geary, G. A. Manson, T. J. Bennett, Prince Samatsingjee, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Rao Bahadoor M. W. Barve, C.I.E., Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor N. M. Khory of Mhow, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Damodhar Thakersey Mooljee, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, N. G. Chandawarker, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Vajaishunker Gowreeshanker of Bhownugger, M. B. Dadabhoy, Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistree, &c. As soon as Mr. Justice Birdwood came on to the bunder from the premises of the Royal Yacht Club, he was surrounded by a large number of friends and acquaintances, who pressed forward to offer their parting greetings and shake hands with the hon'ble gentlemen. Among those who made presents of bouquets and garlands of flowers to the departing gentlemen were Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Vajaishunker Gowreeshunker, Adumjee Peerbhoy, Mrs. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistree, and Prince Samatsingjee. The last named gentleman, not content with a floral offering, put round Mr. Justice Birdwood's neck, which already felt its extraordinary burden of flowers, a garland curiously worked with gold-leaf trimmings. At the lead of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the assembly gave rounds of hearty cheers for Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Digby as the steam launch carrying them to the mail steamer moved away from the shore. Among the other passengers were the Hon. J. Westland and the Hon. C. Macaulay.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT is expected to arrive in Hyderabad on the 8th instant. Though the guest of His Highness the Nizam, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay will sojourn at the Residency during his stay. This will be very brief, as he leaves again on the 13th instant. Major Nawab Afsur Jung has in preparation a programme of sports to come off during H. R. H.'s stay, in which there will be ten events.

THE Nawab Mehdi Hasan Khan, Fateh Nawaz Jang Bahadur, the delegate of the Nizam in England and present Home Secretary, is expected to arrive by the mail steamer Siam on Monday.

INSPECTOR BYRNES furnishes another instance of his marvellous detective skill by the arrest of the two men who attempted to kill millionaire Daly in Addie Stanton's apartments on Monday, Dec. 10th. These bandits, who prove to be criminals of the highest order of cunning and daring, are known in the Rogues' Gallery as Edward Meredith and Henry Hannon. Byrnes has evidence of a startling nature, to the effect that several men of almost national prominence have been lured to Stanton's rooms and there blackmailed in the manner tried on Daly. The method was to take by force whatever wealth the victim had on his person at the time of the assault:—If this was not sufficient to satisfy the robbers, the visitor was compelled to sign a cheque, then chloroformed and strapped to a chair, and kept a prisoner until payment of cheque was made certain. As the game was played only with men of position in the community, there was little danger of exposure. The scheme failed in Daly's case, because the robbers believed they had killed him at the first shot, and fled from the house in dismay.

COLONEL GOURAND gave an exceedingly interesting lecture on Edison's new phonograph at the Society of Arts, says the *British Medical Journal*. This marvellous instrument in its perfected form will have a multitude of uses in every-day life, and will be available for physicians and lecturers in a variety of ways. Thus a lecturer who was preparing his notes or a practitioner who was writing a book cannot always have a clerk or a short-hand writer at his heels night and day to take down the paragraphs as he composes them, and thus is compelled, both in this respect and in conducting a heavy correspondence, to go through the drudgery of an immense amount of writing, mechanical labour, which is very exhausting, and might well be spared. It will, in the future, be not only possible, but easy for him to speak into the phonograph as he composes his sentences from the notes before him, or as they occur to his mind, and they can then be written off by an amanuensis. In the same way verbatim reports can be received by him from patients. The uses of the new phonograph will, indeed, probably be indefinitely multiplied by individual ingenuity, and by the unfailing fertility of resources of the great inventor. They are now being made in the United States in great quantities, and it will probably not be very long before they are introduced for practical use.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHARGE AGAINST A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN, JAN. 3.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, in an obviously inspired article, persists in accusing Sir Robert Morier, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who was the British representative at Darmstadt during the Franco-German War, of conveying to Marshal Bazaine the news of the Prussians having crossed the Moselle.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Sir Robert Morier has published the correspondence concerning the accusation made against him in the *Kolnische Zeitung*.

On the 19th December last, Sir Robert wrote to Count Herbert Bismarck enclosing a denial of the accusation which he had elicited from Marshal Bazaine in August last, on finding that the Count had mentioned the accusation to several persons, and appealing to him as a gentleman and man of honor to publish an official denial of the "foul libel." To this Count Herbert Bismarck replied, regretting that neither the contents nor the tone of Sir Robert Morier's letter enabled him to comply with the astonishing demand therein made.

WHITECHAPEL CRIME IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A young man named Stevenson, aged nineteen years, was arrested in Glasgow this morning for attempting a crime similar to the Whitechapel ones. Having lured a prostitute round a corner, he stabbed her in seven places. The unfortunate woman's condition is precarious.

WAS EMIN THE WHITE PACHA?

WADYHALFA, JAN. 3.

An Egyptian soldier, on whom reliance can be placed, has arrived here from Omdurman, which place he left at the end of November. He reports that Emin Pacha has not been captured, and that he repulsed a force of six thousand Mahdists in October. Emin, he says, is the person known in the Soudan as the White Pacha.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, JAN. 3.

General Grenfell, and a company of the Welsh Regiment, sailed hence to-day for Suez.

Colonel Kitchener now commands the Suakin garrison.

GENERAL BOULANGER DISCLAIMS THE DICTATORSHIP.

PARIS, JAN. 3.

General Boulanger has issued an address to the electors of the Department of the Seine, in which he repels the insulting suspicion that he aims at becoming Dictator.

The result of the Seine election, which is fixed for the 27th inst., is anxiously awaited, as it will test the strength of Boulangism in Paris.

HONOURS FOR HERR VON PUTTKAMER.

BERLIN, JAN. 3.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Herr von Puttkamer, the former Vice-President of the council of Munster, and Minister of the interior, who was dismissed by the late Emperor Frederick.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 4.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Contractor, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Latham. He said that he had no Abkari contract now, but had liquor shops at Bombay. He had an interview with Mr Crawford in May last, who wrote a letter to Mr. Oliver, the Assistant British delegate. He did not see Hanmantrao at all.

Mr. Grant, the Collector of Nassik, who was next called, stated, that he was the Collector of Sattara in 1887. Witness added:—Mr. Crawford saw me at Mahableshwar, and told me that he had seen the Chief of Bhore on the way up, and had spoken strongly to him. I did see Mr. Crawford in August, but cannot remember the conversation I had with him. All I remember saying was that there was too much interference with the Chief in forest matters. The Government wrote me a letter about the present matter. I got the said letter at Aden, and first communicated with Mr. Crawford's solicitors on the 23rd December. I had only a correspondence with them, but never saw them personally. My opinion is that the Chief had a right to cut his own forests.

Doctor Murphy called, stated that he saw Mr. Crawford on the 10th July. He seemed to have been drinking, and suffered from fever. He was greatly depressed, and witness advised him to take a sea voyage. Mr. Crawford said that he could not afford it. When witness heard of his suspension, he thought it dangerous to tell Mr. Crawford, for it possibly might have unhinged his mind.

Nowla Meta called, stated that he lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000 on the 13th January 1888.

Ramchund Govind said that he agreed to give Mr. Crawford money. From time to time witness lent him Rs. 46,000, since April 1886. Mr. Crawford repaid Rs. 9,000.

Sura Nata stated that he lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000 on the 13th September 1886, and again lent him Rs. 20,000 in June 1888. Witness could not swear he had only given Rs. 10,000.

Idun Azarimul stated that he lent Mr. Crawford Rs. 10,000 on the 30th March.

Mr. Lynch called, corroborated Nowrojee Dadabhoy's statement as to his telling him of what Mr. Ommaney said immediately after the matter occurred. Witness said that he objected to giving evidence here, as he feared he would be damaged, and appeared frightened.

MADRAS CORONER'S BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 4.

The public seem now to be realising the fact that the Madras Coroner's Bill will transfer the duties of the Coroner to the Police, the transfer of which is now much objected to.

ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

A Brigade Parade will be held here to-morrow, in the presence of H. E. the Governor, for the purpose of proclaiming the Viceroy's assumption of office.

RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

Deputy-Surgeon General Lock, of the Nagpur circle, retires from the service from the 1st instant.

TROOPS OF NATIVE STATES

The Maharaja of Kashmir proposes to send his regiments to the Sialkot garrison for instruction, and the Maharaja of Bhurtpore 500 cavalry to Muttra for a similar purpose.

LEAVE.

Colonel McNeile and Mr. Heywood of the Public Works Department have been granted a year and upwards of leave to ease off the pressure in the department.

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive at Hyderabad on Tuesday next, and will be the guests of H. H. the Nizam.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The Government of Bombay has recently addressed a communication to the Government of India stating that the investment of private donations for the construction of charitable institutions in Bombay is objectionable, as the Government of Bombay would then become responsible for any loss due to the loss in price of securities. In reply the Government of India says it is unable to modify the orders of March of last year, under which the payment of interest on sums deposited as private contributions for public works in the Bombay presidency was disallowed. The Government of India have ruled that fines inflicted by the head of an office or department, or by Government, should be deducted from the salary of the officer in taking into account the amount on which the income-tax is levied.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

The Indian Association has received a reply to their letter asking the Bengal Government to consult public bodies before nominating members to its Council. The Government regrets it canno at present comply with that request, but makes an important admission that the question of the constitution of these councils is now being considered by higher authority.

MR. CAINE, M. P. AT CALCUTTA.

Mr. Caine. M. P. will address a public meeting here, on the Abkari system in India, probably next Saturday. The Hon'ble Raja Doorgachurn Lall presides.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Mr. W. Irvine has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgeon F. Perry, Professor of Opthalmic Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Sir Edward Buck Kt., assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, on the 27th December, on which date Mr. W. R. Lawrence, reverted to his appointment as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in that Department.

The services of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Mr. J. Crawford, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, has been appointed First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Beluchistan.

The services of Surgeon-Major C. Owen are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his relinquishing his duties as officiating Agency-Surgeon of Beluchistan.

Surgeon Leahy has been appointed to act as Agency-Surgeon in Beluchistan.

The Hon'ble J. Westland C.S.I., has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Good Service Pension has been conferred on Colonel Henry Close, Bombay Army, *vice* Colonel Tanner who has succeeded to Colonel's allowance.

The *Gazette of India* contains a resolution by which the Governor-General proposes to introduce a system under which local loans will be made from resources at the disposal of the local Governments from the 1st April 1888. Advances may be made by local Governments for any purposes enumerated below, without reference to the Government of India:—

(1). Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act, or Agriculturist's Loan Act.

(2). Advances under special laws.

(3). Loans to Landlords and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law loans to Municipal and other public Corporations, other than presidency Corporations for works of public utility and convenience.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAIL.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with outward English Mails of 28th December, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Purnea left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

French Mail steamer Ava from Aden arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	82
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
4½ per cent. "	70¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £19,400,000; increase, £100,000; public deposits, £6,400,000; increase, £700,000; other deposits, £30,500,000; increase, £7,900,000; other securities £29,300,000; increase, £8,600,000; notes and gold £11,100,000; decrease £500,000; The Bank's Reserve is 30 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 3.

10 p.m.	75·1

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

6 a.m.	70·4
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 4.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of India. The fall is large in Upper India, and a small depression covers Upper Sind and the south-west of the Punjab. This morning the barometer was highest in Upper Assam and lowest at Mooltan and Colombo. The skies are heavily clouded in the Punjab and at the hill stations. The general increase of the mean temperature yesterday in the Punjab and at hill stations was from one to eleven degrees above normal. Winds now are very light and unsteady in Upper India and also in Bengal. There is a slight disturbance in Upper India to-day, but apparently of little importance, and not likely to give rain, except perhaps some local showers.

It is said that M. Eiffel, the builder of the "Tower of Babel," which bears his name at the Exhibition, is also the contractor for making the locks of the Panama Canal. In connection with the latter he has received to account, it is said, £240,000, being 22 per cent. of the total amount of the contract.

A FEW SEASONABLE NOTES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 14.

"*La vie est un mets qui n'agree que par la sauce*," says Victor Hugo, and he ought to be a good authority on such a subject, having had the inestimable advantage over many of his equally wise *confreres* of having lived long enough to test the effect of both its sweets and its bitters on his constitution. And if Parisian life needs some strong sauce to help digestion as well as to make it palatable, it is certain that in London it is just as necessary for us to have something to give tone to the system, as learned people say, when there is not much else to be said. Our life *menu* here in London is at present a little too strongly flavoured with fog to be wholesome—a cold, grey fog, not rich enough in colour to suggest warmth, but dense enough to keep both sides of the streets more apart than ever, to make the crossings risky, and to make us value the friendly gleam from shop-windows lighted up to show the tempting variety of Christmas wares laid out for our inspection.

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At this season—this blessed season as good folks call it, this jocund season as the jolly ones say, this time-honoured season according to the priggish, this detestable season as say the over-dunned, this aggravating season to the impecunious—at this blessed, jolly, time-honoured, detestable, and aggravating season how one does long for the purse of Fortunatus to dive into and bring out great golden guineas just as fast as one could wish—there are so many delightful things that can be bought for guineas. Just one guinea buys a half dozen handkerchiefs, fragile, gossamer-cloudy, white crape little things embroidered on the border with rich coloured drooping poppies, or large petalled roses, or wise-faced pansies, or any other flower you name. And two guineas will buy a tiny watch, a globe of crystal, bound together with a silver band. And for three guineas, there are such bewitching follies to be had. Such perfume cases, glove-sachets, and hand-bags, besides an assortment of hats, bonnets, and caps enough to tempt the vanity of a desert saint. Then for five, six, seven, ten, or twenty guineas, what delightful things may we not have. Full dresses, glittering and spangled like a costume from fairy land, cloth gowns all braided and furtrimmed, silk toilettes shimmering with jet and beads, court trains—a very dream to remember and long for,—silks and satins, lace and feathers, gold and gems, all can be had for the asking accompanied by the ever-necessary coin of the realm. Oh, the pity of it, that we have not that purse ever ready! What toys we would buy, what Christmas crackers would we not invest in, provided we were not bound to bear the burden of our purchases home with us. But even that we might manage, now that the sensible young German Princesses have shown Windsor young ladies that they are not above carrying home what they buy when according to the Society papers the parcels are not above portable dimensions.

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It is satisfactory to know that these good girls do draw the line somewhere at portability, or else we should have our fashionable but not over-robust maidens bending under the weight of a hundred of coals, or a bale of linen, or a Brussels carpet, regardless of commonsense in their effort to reach the very height of the fashion.

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Those who have seen the Empress Frederick say that her mourning is most becoming. Her caps are airy-fairy little fabrics, perched on her softly curled fringe, and with very long white streamers falling over her shoulders and making a delicate background for her interesting face. A sleeveless black dress worn over a chemisetted, of white lisse, which is drawn in full round the throat and puffed on the arms is her usual dinner costume, and is a relief from the dreary waste of crape in which most widows delight in arraying themselves. But the Empress Frederick's mourning is too sincere to require to be advertised after the usual fashion, or what used to be the fashion rather; for we are becoming so strong-minded now-a-days that if we lose a husband we have not loved, we are quite courageous enough to say so, by curtailing the depth of our crape bands and reducing the width of our white streamers *ad infinitum*.

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Women having once asserted themselves are not likely ever again to permit any violation of their rights. Fighting at Boston for a majority on the School Committee, twenty-two thousand women registered themselves in order to secure their vote; and, according to a trans-Atlantic reporter, they worked "like beavers" in a drenching storm of rain. I do not know a beaver's capacity for work, nor do I know if a beaver's constitution is specially calculated for great pressure of work in drenching storms of rain; but I take it for granted, anyhow, that Boston beavers and Boston women have a persistence about anything they undertake, that impresses even the mind of a Yankee reporting man. In the women's suffrage camp there has been a split so deep and so wide that it is not likely ever to be bridged over. Sixty-four supporters of the Liberal Unionist policy have seceded, leaving a majority of ninety-four to carry on the war by themselves. Unluckily for women's rights this is not a case where the saying is likely to hold good.

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"When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own." Another nice little squabble is going on between the two young weeklies—the *Women's Gazette* and the *Women's Penny Paper*. And the bone of contention is naught but Sir Charles Dilke. One declares that the other is being run in his interests. There upon they have come to blows, the object of their solicitude being away, and not troubling himself on the subject. When Sir Charles Dilke has concluded his visit at Cairo to Sir Edgar Vincent, with whom he intends to spend Xmas, perhaps he will make these foolish young things kiss and make friends.

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Poor Mlle. Popelin has applied to the Belgian Court for her barristership, and applied in vain. It is not that Mlle. Popelin is not fully qualified to practise at the Belgian bar. Oh dear! no. But, "the laws and manners of Belgium are opposed to the exercise of the advocate's profession by a woman who has other and *social* duties to perform." Such is the ruling of Belgian wiseacres, and if they are on the top ring of the legal ladder in Belgium, commend me to those who are still at the bottom for commonsense. Under such circumstances we may, I think, congratulate Mlle. Popelin that she has applied in vain. Or at least not altogether in vain, for she has proved her fitness, and she has begun a fight for women's rights, which, as it has justice on its side, will not be carried on in vain. Coleridge says:—

Let me not deem that I was made in vain,
Or that my being was an accident,
Which Fate, in working its sublime intent,
Not wished to be, to hinder would not deign.
Each drop uncounted in a storm of rain
Hath its own mission, and is duly sent
To its own leaf or blade, not idly spent
'Mid myriad dimples on the shipless main.
The very shadow of an insect's wing,
For which the violet cared not while it staid,
Yet felt the lighter for its vanishing,
Proved that the sun was shining by its shade;
Then came a drop of eternal spring,
Shadow of living lights in vain be made.

W.

HIGH COURT'S CIRCULAR ORDER BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago a letter was published in your columns to the effect that the High Court's Circular Order Books were delayed. Since then I have seen a memo sent by the Acting Registrar of the Court, stating that they will be ready for delivery and sale at the end of the year (1887), but I am sorry to see that the Civil and Criminal High Court's Circular Order Books are not yet out. I hope the Registrar of the High Court, or the officer concerned, will do us the favour to cause it to be printed soon, and by his so doing the inconvenience of candidates will be avoided, as the High Court's examination is approaching near.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 4. W.

THE report just issued by the Bodleian librarian is full of interest to all lovers of books and of libraries. Mr. Nicholson estimates the number of volumes in the Bodleian at between 400,000 and 500,000, but as in many cases a large number of separate publications are bound up together, often with very little regard to their subjects, the total number of title pages is reckoned to amount to at least 1,250,000.

THE manner in which artistic and photographic work alike is hindered by the fog, or absolutely prevented by it, remarks the *British Journal of Photography*, is felt as a universal misfortune by members of the profession all over the country who are awaiting enlargements and "worked-up" pictures from their London agents. A short time ago Nature gave an abstract of a lecture delivered by the Hon. F. A. R. Russell on "Smoke Abatement," the opening paragraph of which may be here repeated:—"If fogs cannot be cured, a knowledge of its etiology may cause it to be endured. London fogs are produced by the mechanical combination of particles of water with particles of coal or soot, and require for their fullest development the following conditions:—A still air; a temperature lowest at the ground in comparison with an elevation of some hundreds of feet; saturation, or partial saturation, of the air within a moderate distance of the ground; absence of clouds overhead; free radiation into space." If fogs, as we say, cannot be cured, this account will aid in forecasting them.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, LONAULI, JAN. 4.

ONE of the most interesting features of the camp is the company competition, which was decided yesterday morning before Lieut.-Col. Collingwood, Major Parker Jarvis, A. A. G., and Captain Roupell, District Staff Officer. The battalion had previously paraded and had gone through skirmishing exercises before the Inspecting Officer, after which the competing companies, four in all, were drawn up in column, each consisting of 16 files, and one by one the companies marched past without the band; the manual, firing, and bayonet exercises followed by each company separately under their own captains, after which some marching in fours took place, the rear forming company, then from the left forming company, concluding with front forming company at the halt. Lieut.-Col Collingwood then made a careful personal inspection of each man, and competing companies having been closed to quarter column distance, he addressed them saying that after carefully watching the various movements they had awarded the first prize to K Company (Parel), to whom he had given 51 points, A Company (Bori-Bunder) coming second with 43, whilst F Company (Bhusawal) ran them very close, being only one point behind. The inspecting officer added that he had been very much pleased not only with the drilling, but with the soldier-like appearance of the men, and regarding the battalion it would give him much pleasure to make a very favourable report. The companies, with the exception of K, were then dismissed, this being kept on parade some time longer, that some of the junior officers might take command, and it was only after nearly three hours and a half of hard work that the company obtained its well-earned rest.

K Company, under the command of Capt. C. K. Hawkins, with Sergeant Seaford as instructor, is formed from the Locomotive Department at Parel, and is at once the strongest and best disciplined of the corps. This is the second year in succession that the company has come out first, while in the two years previous K Company was second. No effort will be spared to keep the company in its present high state of efficiency and to have further triumphs engraved on the silver shield, which is to be the future distinctive badge of the premier company in the battalion.

Yesterday afternoon the regimental sports were held in the presence of a large number of people. Some very good running and jumping were shown, and in the tug-of-war, after a hard tussle, A Company secured the prize. With the sports the camp closed. Several companies left last night for their various destinations, and this morning there is a deserted air about the place, which contrasts strangely with the life of the last few days. A most successful camp has been closed. There has been neither hitch nor unpleasantness from beginning to end, and we think, when the claims of other places come to be discussed for future camps, Lonauli should receive credit for this year's success.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 2.

EMPRESS DAY was commemorated as usual by a grand parade, which took place in the morning, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught entertained a large company at dinner and a still larger one at an evening party. The morning was cold and fresh, and all ranks of the Poona population were represented on the parade ground, the troops, numbering 5,400, on one hand, in full dress, and the varied crowd on the other, presenting a never-to-be-forgotten scene. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Oldenberg, the Count and Countess of Hohenhams, with some members of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, rode on the parade ground at half-past eight. After the inspection was over the *feu-de-joie* was fired, and three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, led by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, rang through the air. His Royal Highness and Staff and the visitors of the Royal household took up their position at the flag staff and the march-past began. The infantry regiments led, and the cavalry and artillery followed. Some disappointment was expressed at the cavalry and artillery going past at no faster pace than a walk. The pomp and circumstance of glorious war is enjoyed by the most tender-hearted, and in the quiet walk-past much of the grandeur seemed lost. After the march-past each regiment went straight to their quarters except the P. W. O. Grenadiers. The Grenadiers remained on the parade ground to perform the ceremony of crowning the colours, the 1st of January being the anniversary of the victory they won at the battle of Koregaum. The colours were placed on the ground, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught graciously laid a garland of flowers upon them. The officers of each company advanced with a tribute of flowers and placed it in the same way before each salute, and then the colours were trooped. The ceremony being over, the Grenadiers walked towards their quarters, the Ducal party left the parade ground, and the crowd of spectators dispersed.

In the evening the grounds of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief's residence were tastefully illuminated with coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns, and a shamianah, carpeted and lighted and decorated with flowers and ferns, extended the accommodation and made a delightfully cool retreat. Their Royal Highnesses received their guests with even more than their wonted kindliness, wishing each a "Happy New Year." All were in full-dress, and the handsome uniforms, now so seldom worn, made the assembly an unusually brilliant one. Many native gentle folks were among the company, and several were accompanied by their wives and daughters. After midnight the large party left, feeling that the opening of the New Year had been auspicious and happy.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 2.

THE severe struggle between the prisoners of the Aguada Jail and the soldiers, which I reported in my last letter, has been the cause of considerable activity on the part of our Government. Some of the prisoners were at large for three days, and the Government despatched a circular to all the *Administradours* to keep a look-out and adopt energetic measures for the apprehension of the run-aways. When the fugitives were traced at Badem, the Patel (Regedor) of the district sent for a police force, which was despatched from Panjim, and the prisoners were apprehended. It is very seldom that the military force of Goa has to face such dangerous enemies, but it has proved itself equal to the occasion, and all the fugitives having been recaptured or killed, the Government can now breathe freely. Some of your readers, who are accustomed to high deeds, may put down this little incident as a storm in a tea cup, but for us here the struggle was of momentous importance, as you will find from the several orders which have appeared in the *Boletim do Governo*, from which I shall give a few extracts. It is needless to say that the Government is jubilant, and their satisfaction may be measured by the generosity and praises which are lavished upon the officers and men concerned.

By an order of the 21st December 6 havildars and 9 sepoys of the district of Pernam have been dismissed the service for not having appeared when they were called upon to be employed in the capture of the escaped prisoners, thus showing disobedience to their commanding officer's order and wanting in their duty towards the Government. By another order, Lieutenant Hermanigildo Jose da Costa Campos, the Sergeant, and the soldiers who took part in the struggle with the prisoners in the jail are praised for their bravery in the struggle. It is ordered that this resolution be read on the parade ground among all the detachments stationed at different places, to serve them as an incentive. For the satisfaction of those interested it is proposed to recommend some for suitable reward to His Majesty's Government and to grant a pension to the widow of the soldiers who were shot dead in the conflict. By another resolution Senhor Lebaldo da Costa Campos, *Administrador das Ilhas*, is praised for the indefatigable activity, energy, and zeal which he displayed in the measures he took towards the capture of the 6 prisoners, who were finally apprehended within 48 hours, in spite of the obstinate resistance which all of them offered. Captain Alberico Pedro Trajano da Costa Campos has been commended for offering to accompany the detachment which apprehended on the 16th December 5 of the fugitives, this result being due in a great measure to his presence of mind and the boldness with which he subdued the resistance of one of the prisoners. Finally, the officers, subordinates, and the soldiers of the Police Corps are highly eulogised for their zeal, activity, forbearance, and the firmness of spirit which they displayed and the part they took in this matter, as well as the remaining military and civil authorities for their ready co-operation.

The Goa press is seriously discussing the future of the country. The income which was expected from the Railway receipts has been disappointing. The bright prospects pictured by Mr. Sawyer at the ceremony of the opening of the Railway are too distant to be realized, but the payment of interest on the capital spent on the Railway and Harbour Works is engaging the attention of the thoughtful public, who believe in the inability of the country and its inevitable absorption in the British Empire.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE PATNA CASE.

THE following is the Order of Mr. Quinn, the Magistrate, under section 551, Code of Criminal Procedure.—

PETITIONERS—MUSSAMUT MATABO AND RADHA KISHEN.

In this case the petitioners, Mussamut Matabo and Radha Kishen, have severally applied for an order directing Miss Abraham, the lady who superintends the Patna Zenana Mission, to restore to their charge a girl named Mussamut Luchmin.

Radha Kishen claims the charge of the girl as her husband, and Mussamut Matabo claims as her mother; but the latter is quite willing that her daughter should be made over to Radha Kishen if he be willing to take her back as his wife; and so far as these proceedings are concerned the two petitioners may be regarded as forming one party.

An order was issued by me on the 30th October, directing Miss Abraham to produce the girl on a certain date, in order that she might be made over to her husband or mother, and at the same time giving her the option of making over the girl to her mother direct.

Against his order, I have allowed the respondent to show cause, and I have heard evidence and the arguments of advocates on both sides with a view to determine whether the girl should be made over to the charge of either of the petitioners, or of any other person under the provisions of section 551, Criminal Procedure Code.

The admitted facts of the case are that the girl Luchmin had been living with Radha Kishen either as his wife or his mistress for several months, and that, on the night of the 16th October, she left his house in the company of a woman named Sundur, who was the kept mistress of Radha Kishen, and went to the Mission-house, where she is now living.

There is, in my opinion, nothing to show that the girl was abducted in the sense in which abduction is used in the Penal Code. To constitute such abduction, the use of force or deceit is essential, and there is no reason to believe that either force or deceit was used in this instance.

I am also of opinion that if the word "abduction" include kidnapping, there is nothing in this case to justify the inference that the girl was kidnapped. I am satisfied that the girl went to the Mission-house of her own free will, and that she remains there of her own free will.

The only ground on which the provisions of section 551 can be applied is that the girl is unlawfully detained. If, as is contended by the respondent, the girl has completed the age of 14 years, it is clear that, under this section, she must be regarded as a "woman," and not as a "child;" and the only order that I could pass would be an order to set her at liberty, and at the same time it is evident from the girl's own statement that she is already at liberty. If, then, the girl has completed the age of 14 years, the order cannot take effect, and must be discharged, and it is therefore necessary to determine whether the girl has reached this age or not. I do not intend to discuss this question at length. I will only state that the mother and uncle of the girl, who are good witnesses, if trustworthy, depose that she is between the ages of 11 and 12 years, and that the Pundit, who prepared her horoscope, deposes to the same effect, and has produced the horoscope itself which bears out this statement as regards her age. I should add, however, that there is no independent evidence that the horoscope was prepared at the time alleged, and it is possible that it may have been fabricated for the purpose of this case. On the other hand, there is the deposition of the girl herself, which, however, I do not consider to be very good evidence in a case of this kind, and I may add that, though her statement, if relied on, shows that she must be more than 12 years of age, it does not clearly establish the fact that she has completed her 14th year. The only other evidence—if it can be considered evidence at all—is the testimony of Matungini Bose that the girl's mother stated her age to be 14 years. Assuming the evidence to be true it is clear that under the circumstances described the mother had an object in exaggerating the girl's age, and it might also be fairly inferred that the girl's appearance and demeanour were such as to suggest that she was younger than her mother represented her to be.

Considering the whole evidence on this point, I have come to the decision that the girl is a female child under the age of 14 years. The next point is whether she is unlawfully detained for an unlawful purpose. It is argued that there is no detention whatever, because the girl is free to go or stay: but in my opinion a child, who is kept or allowed to remain in any place against the wish of his or her lawful guardian, is detained, the child having no voice in the matter as regards assent or dissent. The detention, however, must be unlawful and for an unlawful purpose. The term unlawful is not defined, but a similar word "illegal" is defined in the Penal Code and includes everything which furnishes ground for a civil action. I have no doubt that the detention of a child by a person having no legal claim to the charge of such a child, if maintained against the wish of the lawful guardian, would furnish ground for a civil action, and I am also of opinion that the detention of a female child, under circumstances calculated to induce her to abandon the religion of her parent and family and to enter another community which would involve her being outcasted, would be detention for an unlawful purpose. The truth or falsehood of the religion is a matter of which the law takes no cognizance and cannot affect the question. There is no doubt that if the girl remains in the respondent's charge, she will be instructed in the Christian religion, and will be encouraged to become a Christian, and I hold that the respondent cannot lawfully detain the girl, against the will of her lawful guardians for such a purpose. The next point that has been raised is that Radha Kishen is not entitled to the charge of the girl, as he is not her lawful husband. It is, I think, fully proved that Radha Kishen went through a form of marriage with the girl, which is recognized as a legal form of marriage by members of his caste, and that he subsequently lived with her and treated her as his wife, and it is not proved that the marriage was invalid by reason of the fact that the girl is of a superior caste and was a widow at the time of the marriage. I think that a good deal of time has been unnecessarily taken up in examining so-called experts on this point, and I have declined to postpone the case in order to have further evidence of this kind produced. As regards the mother, the only ground on which any serious attempt has been made to dispute her right to the charge of her daughter is that she made over the girl to Radha Kishen, knowing that no lawful marriage had taken place, and that virtually the girl was made over to Radha Kishen to live with him as his mistress, and that, having acted in this immoral manner she has forfeited the right to have charge of her daughter. Even assuming for argument's sake that the marriage was invalid, there are, in my opinion, no grounds for inferring that the mother knowingly abetted in the celebration of a mock marriage and intentionally surrendered her daughter to a life of immorality. I cannot, therefore, hold that Massamut Matabo has forfeited her natural rights.

I am of opinion that both Radha Kishen and Matabo are entitled to the charge of Massamut Luchmin, and as their pleader states that they are willing that the girl should be made over to one or the other, I direct that she be made over to the charge of Mussamut Matabo.

Sd. C. C. QUINN, Magistrate of Patna.

TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR, which left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 12th December last with troops, is expected to arrive here on the 8th instant. She has the following military officers on board:—Colonel J E Wetherall and Majors F E Apthorp and A P Wodehouse, Innisk Fusiliers; Majors B. Wilkieson, RE, and C F H Spencer, Innisk Fus; Surgeon-Major H J W Barrow, Medical Staff; Surgeons E A Roche, J Anderson, G F Nicholson, and J M Stewart, Medical Staff; Hon Capt C Tyler, Bombay Estabt; Captain H L Smith-Dorrieh, Derby Regt; Capt and Paymaster H C C Gibbings, Inniskilling Fus; Captains N A Bray, J J Purdon, R L B Steele, and J L Armitage, Innisk Fus; J Burn-Murdock, R E; R R Tate, Bengal Staff; F F Hill, Irish Fus; Vet Surgeons J A Nunn, O H Betser, and J Cooper, A V D; Lieutenants C DeWinton, Hants Regt; C R Keale and A S Rooke, Madras Staff Corps; C R Ross and R R Swinton, Bengal Staff Corps; E W Jamieson and F R Mauduit, Madras Staff Corps; G L Steele and C Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps; A J St John, G E Wilkinson, and G P Stewart, 8th Innisk Fus; P Z Cox, 2nd Scott Rifles; S Duncan, Gloster Regt; F G C Reynolds, H M Thompson, F G Jones, T Vachell, and H P Hancox, Innisk Fus; Riding Master J Neill, R A; and C H Hicks, Lanc Fus; Quarter-master J O'Neill, Rl Lanc Fus, and P Hastings, Innisk Fus; Lt H M Sargant, Devon Regt, and J W Orchard, Bedford Regt; 2nd-Lieut G W Johnson, K O Scott Borderers; W C Hervey, Innisk Fus; W R Stone, Lanc Fus; E J Buckley, B Scott, A B Dew, P S Beres, and A St Q Ricardo, Innisk Fus; and Revd Daniewske, R C Chaplain.

AN AMERICAN YACHT IN BOMBAY.

THE American yacht Coronet, owned by Mr. T. R. Bushby of New York, and on a tour of circumnavigation round the world, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Colombo in command of Captain Crosby. She is a sailing two-masted ship, built of oak at New York in 1885, and is furnished quite up to the requirements of a pleasure boat. She measures 133 feet in length, 27 feet beam end, and about 12 feet depth of hold. She has on board a crew of 23 men all told, and carries two small guns. She set out on her voyage of circumnavigation on the 22nd March last year from New York, and calling at St. Hiago, there took up Mr. and Mrs. Bushby and son, the owners, and Mr. and Mrs. Danslow and Mr. Martin, their friends, who form the globe-trotting party on board. During their voyage Mr. Bushby's party visited Yokohama, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and latterly at Colombo, where they landed, and whence, after a short sojourn, proceeded to Calcutta in a steamer. From Calcutta they will travel by land with a view to make themselves acquainted with the peculiarities of places and note, expecting to return to Bombay in about a fortnight and meet their yacht. From Bombay the Coronet will proceed to Aden, the Red Sea ports, and thence to the Continent, on their route home, where they expect to reach about the middle of this year. Though this pleasure-boat is only a sailing vessel, her construction and fitting, enable her to make very swift passage, so much so that as late as 1887, she won 10,000 dollars in the Atlantic race between sailing ships that was run between New Work and Queenstown in the month of March.

ALL those who appreciate Lilly-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4

SPURIOUS PHILANTHROPY.

WE noticed in our last issue that the Bombay Millowners' Association had held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of factory labour in India, and to protest against the introduction of the English Factory Act here; and a study of the speeches at that meeting, which we have since received *in extenso*, fully satisfies us that no more mischievous piece of legislation could be devised.

In the first issue of this journal, we pointed out how utterly uncalled for, so far as Bengal is concerned, would be any legislative interference with the hours of working in the jute mills, and the proceedings of the Bombay meeting appear to show very conclusively that the case against that presidency has been much overstated and that the Government of India will be wise to decline to interfere in any way with the growing industries of this country.

To Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., the whilom Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and one of India's "so-called friends and self-elected champions," we are indebted for moving at the Autumnal Meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom on the 25th September last, that—

"The excessive hours of labour imposed upon work people in Indian factories are productive of evils which demand the immediate attention of the Government of India and the Imperial Parliament."

And no doubt that worthy gentleman thought he was making his calling and election at Oldham pretty sure thereby; but the various Chambers of Commerce are not all Lancashire, and he was unable to carry his proposal by the requisite majority.

Not many years ago Mr. Maclean, when Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* in 1876, had occasion to comment on Lord Salisbury's proposal to the Government of India to repeal the import duties on piece goods—a proposal which, to his honour, our Commercial Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, absolutely refused to consent to, and this is what Mr. J. M. Maclean (now M. P. for Oldham) said on the 28th February, 1876:—

"Give Manchester what she wants, or go"—that is what Lord Salisbury demanded of the Viceroy. "What can be more scandalous to avail ourselves of Lord Salisbury's own words than for an English minister deliberately to sell India to Manchester? Yet this is what the Secretary of State proposes to do. In return for the support given by Lancashire to the Conservatives at the last general election, and with an eye to future favours of the same kind, Lord Salisbury intends to deprive India of a revenue of three-quarter millions sterling a year to make a present of it, in the first instance, at all events, to the English manufacturers of cotton goods. We trust there is sufficient political virtue left in England to expose and stigmatize this disgraceful transaction, even although the present House of Commons seems disposed to vote anything at Mr. Disraeli's bidding. The Liberal party could hardly wish for a better cry to go to the country with them than that of doing justice to India by saving her from being made use of to reward the zealous partizanship of constituencies devoted to the service of the Ministry of the day."

We repeat Mr. Maclean's words—the Liberal party could hardly wish for a better cry than justice to India, and the sooner the people of Oldham understand the true character of the man who represents them, the better. It is bad enough for India, to have to suffer injustice at the hands of ignorant philanthropists and *dilettanti* faddists who know no better. Mr. Maclean is not one of these; he knows and knew that his proposals at the Chambers of Commerce meeting was an attempt to inflict a dire injury by affixing an undeserved stigma upon the very persons whom, while the expected anything from their support, he was anxious to defend. If this be not the merest time-serving we do not know the meaning of the term.—*Capital*.

A TIME-BARRED CLAIM.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, James Tennat sought to recover the sum of Rs. 700 from H. Curtis, being the amount of a promissory note drawn up by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 5th February 1885, whereby the defendant promised to pay the amount by monthly instalments of Rs. 50 on or before the 25th of each month. The defendant appeared in person, while the plaintiff did not put in an appearance. The plaintiff, who is the Manager of the Bombay Ice Company, accompanied by his Solicitor, Mr. Smetham, appeared before his Honour on Thursday (the day previous), and obtained a warrant of arrest before judgment against the defendant on the ground that the defendant was about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court for Madras by the midday mail train. In support of his application the plaintiff produced an affidavit, in which it was stated that the defendant, who was at the time of the execution of the note sued upon employed at the Bombay Harbour Defences at Mazagon, and promised to pay the amount on the next pay day, but he failed to carry out his promise. The defendant afterwards left Bombay for Burmah, where he remained for upwards of two years without leaving his address here, or without the knowledge of the plaintiff. On the morning of the 1st instant the plaintiff met the defendant at Frere Road, when the latter promised to call on the plaintiff and to pay the amount due, but as he failed to do so, the plaintiff on Thursday morning went to the Alexandra Hotel, where the defendant had put up, near the Prince's Dock, on Frere Road, to demand his money, when he flatly refused to pay the debt due. The defendant then informed the plaintiff that he was leaving Bombay for Madras by the midday mail train. The plaintiff said if the defendant were allowed to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, he was afraid the defendant would again be out of Bombay and the plaintiff then would be unable to trace his whereabouts. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that a warrant might be issued for the arrest of the defendant, and that he might also be called upon to furnish security for his appearance in court.

On Thursday afternoon the defendant was brought under arrest before His Honour, when he, in showing cause against his committal to jail, pleaded that the claim was time-barred under the Limitation Act, and that the plaintiff could not now bring the suit for the recovery of the amount due under the note. His Honor held that the claim was barred under the Act, and discharged the defendant, ordering the plaintiff to pay Rs. 100 to the defendant as compensation and the case was fixed for hearing yesterday, when on the case being called for final disposal neither the plaintiff nor his solicitor appearing, the defendant appeared and raised the same defence of limitation. His Honour thereupon dismissed the suit.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY NATIVE SOLDIERS.

MR. COOPER yesterday heard the case in which three soldiers of the Marine Battalion are charged by Superintendent McDermott with highway robbery and assault. Mr. Frere, as Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. D'Souza and Mr. Sorabjee defended two of the soldiers, named Shaik Abdool Shaik Sonoo and Allykhan Futtykhan. These men were charged with abetting Sheik Ahmed Muddabux in robbing Crishna, a Hindoo labourer, on the night of the 19th December.

The facts of the case having been already reported, need not be repeated. Mr. Frere made a short statement giving the circumstances and then led evidence.

In defence the first prisoner, Shaik Ahmed, denied the charge, which, he said, was false, and had been got up against himself and his companions. The second prisoner averred that he had accidentally come on the scene, but had nothing to do with the affair.

The third prisoner was not called upon for a defence and was discharged. On a suggestion made by Mr. Frere the Magistrate made further charges on the first prisoner of assaulting the woman and Crishna, with whom she was at the time.

The case was then adjourned till to-day for the defence.

THE *Pall Mall* gives the following as the Macdermott's War Song, revised by Lord Charles Beresford:—"We don't want to fight, for by jingo if we do, we haven't the ships to face the French, whatever the beggars may do."

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, says the *Pall Mall*, has just beaten the record of long-sitting by keeping his seat on the bench at Exeter for sixteen hours at a stretch. The assizes of Devon came to a close at ten minutes past two in the morning. At half-past seven there was an adjournment for tea, and then the court resumed, in order to try a couple of burglars, one of whom got sent to five years' penal servitude and the other eighteen months. No doubt, the learned judge, who will be sixty years old next year, and has the constitution of a rhinoceros, could sit, if need be, sixty-one hours as easily as sixteen, but inasmuch as other people, jurors, counsel, &c., are only human, all night sittings in a court of law are decidedly to be deprecated.

THE Emperor of Russia has, says "Atlas," decorated several French authors, and has thereby offended the Germans, some of whose principal writers would also have been decorated, no doubt, but for the fact that neither the Emperor nor the Empress ever reads German. His Majesty's favourite authors are Dumas *pere* Balzac, Paul de Kock, and Edmond About; while the Empress likes Prosper Merimee, Victor Hugo, and Octave Feuillet; and she also reads many English works, preferring those of Dickens, Scott, Marryat, Thackeray, and Wilkie Collins. They are both particularly fond of Lever's novels, and "Ten Thousand a Year" and "Valentine Vox" are constantly taken up by them, and "Vivian Grey" and "Henrietta Temple" are also favourites.

ALL matters have now been definitely settled for holding a Spanish Exhibition next year, at Earl's Court, upon the site of the late Italian Exhibition, when the president will be the Duke of Wellington, Grandee of Spain, and the vice-president, Colonel G. T. North. The most elaborate preparations are being made, and some very important arrangements have been entered into by the authorities. The Industrial Section of the exhibition will consist of a magnificent display of the various manufactures of Spain and her colonies, whereby the public will be enabled to form some idea of the latest resources of the Spanish peninsula. A special selection of paintings and sculpture by Spanish artists, and representative collections of articles from the chief centres of the Spanish industry, including laces, Cordova leather, Toledo steel, Damascene ware, &c., will be included. Many descriptions of products will also be on view, including the raw materials, food-stuffs, minerals, &c.; and a great future will be made of the costume worn in the different provinces. Spanish streets, villages, and shops will be erected and peopled by the men and women from the different districts, in their picturesque dresses.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

57TH DAY.

On Thursday, Mr. Arthur Crawford was further cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.

Can you tell me what the Government Resolution you referred to last evening is?—I cannot say.

Is Ex 34 the one referred to?—I believe so.

The forests in question were to be demarcated?—Yes.

(Mr. Quinton—Were you speaking of the forests being cut departmentally or by contract, by departmentally I mean by the Chief's people?—Yes).

With regard to Thakur is there any motive of ill-will against you?—I superseded him in favor of Bapat, who I thought was a better man.

Had Chowbal any such complaint?—I did not give him a mamlut out of his turn.

About T B Tambe; had he any motive of ill-will against you?—Nothing except what appears in evidence.

Had V. B. Nagarkar any ill-will towards you?—He did not like to come from Mawal.

When did you fix your interview with Deshpande?—Between the 13th and 17th of March.

You cannot say on which of those days?—No.

Why do you fix the 13th?—Because I see I came back to Poona on the 12th, and I was at Pachora on the 18th.

Was it before or after you received Mr. Monteath's letter F. B.?—It must have been just after on the 16th or 17th.

Looking at that can you say which of the two days it was?—No.

When did you leave for Pachora?—Probably on the 17th; I went straight through.

You had clerks with you at Pachora?—I think they did not go in the same train with me, but I must have had clerks with me.

Did you receive the Private Secretary's letter at Kirkee, or did it reach you at Pachora?—I don't remember.

Had Deshpande any special ill-will against you?—He thought I had snubbed him about the Deputy Collector's place. He thought too much of himself.

Had Kelkar any ill-will against you?—No.

And Chinchowilkar. You said you meant to keep him at Peint until the end of the year. Peint was a penal settlement. Why did you send him there?—He was a convenient man to send as he had no particular claim. I had no other special reason.

Chinchowlekar relieved Paranjpe?—I believe so.

Why did you remove Panrajpe?—Because the officers and especially Mr. Frost had taken a dislike to Panrajpe.

You mention Mr. Frost's name had you any reason to say he had a dislike to Panrajpe, except from Exhibit E. M.?—There may have been other correspondence, but I referred particularly to that.

And on his recommendation you sent Panjrape to Peint?—Yes.

Mr. Forst was an acting Collector. For how long was he so, and how often?—He was an acting Collector off and on for sometime.

Mr. Frost had only a very short time to act when you moved Panjrape?—Possibly.

On being relieved at Nasik, to what did Mr. Frost revert?—Forest officer and Assistant Collector in the same district.

Had he any talukas in his charge?—Sometimes he had, and sometimes not. I cannot say.

You relieved Chinchowlikar by sending Biwalkar there?—Yes.

You thought it inexpedient he should serve in the district in which his relation was Chitnis. Yes.

Biwalkar was shortly relieved?—Yes within, a mouth or a few weeks.

You sent him back to Nagar?—Yes, there was no other vacancy at the time.

His relative was still chitnis there?—I don't know.

You are not prepared to swear he was not?—No.

As to Soman, you did go to Hyderabad with the Viceroy?—Yes.

Can you suggest any motive of ill-will on Soman's part. I can't say that I can.

About Dravid. When did you write "superseded permanently"?—Probably soon after I became Commissioner C. D.

In 1886?—Probably.

Can you say when you struck it out?—No.

Did you make enquiries before writing that?—Yes, and it appeared a very clear case.

Simply on the strength of the report on him?—Yes. He was reduced from head clerk.

Can you suggest any motive of ill-will on the part of Patwardhan?—No.

Nor in Pradhn's case?—No.

V. A. Patankar was head clerk when Mr. Kyte was Assistant Commissioner?—Yes.

And as head Clerk he had to do with the English department?—Obviously.

Patankar was relieved by Patwardhan in Mr. Kyte's time? I think not. I may be wrong, but think it was in Pendse' time.

Does not this letter of yours (shows letter) show that it was in Mr. Kyte's time?—Yes. (Letter 19-5-86 put in).

You practically obliged Patankar to apply for leave?—Yes. Application [illegible] put in).

On 4th June you made an application to the Collector of Poona for Patwardhan?—Yes. (Put in).

He did join your office at that time?—I suppose so.

Looking at his list of services, do you find Pendse joined on 16th June 1886?

Yes, as Assistant Commissioner. He was previously Native Assistant.

Was it a mistake when you said Patwardhan joined in Mr. Pendse's time?—Yes; Pendse was not then Assistant Commissioner; but Mr. Kyte was in bad health and on the point of retiring, and Pendse was practically doing the work.

Your letter was to Mr. Kyte?—Yes.

In your evidence you said you complained to Mr. Pendse?—Yes, and I also did so.

For how long before the 16th Ju[illegible] fortnight, from the 31st May when [illegible] furlough as Native Assistant.

Your letter to Mr. Kyte was 19th [illegible]

And when did you complain to [illegible] return from furlough he came to see me, and we talked over office affairs.

Previously to going on leave, Mr. Pendse had not done the work of Assistant Commissioner? I don't know; he was away a year.

Had Patwardhan any motives of ill-will against you other than what appears in evidence?—Not to my knowledge.

What did you do with the bond for Rs. 6,000 returned to you by the Marwari?—I tore it up. I can't say when, but probably immediately on its being returned.

In one of your letters you ask if Rs. 25-10 had been paid to Tarachand. Who told you about that?—I received intimation from Suntookchand Nawalchand.

He has appeared as a witness in this case?—I suppose he has.

Had Khasnavis any ill-will against you?—No; except that I refused to recommend him as Deputy Collector.

You used to have a guard?—A night guard from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

And you had peons there?—Yes, generally two, during the day only.

Had you a sowar? Yes, two; from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Do you know where they took their meals? No.

The stables are at the north-end of the bungalow? There are two sets of stables.

Which do you mean? Either of them.

How are they situated with respect to each other? At right angles.

Had Phadke any special cause to bear you ill-will? I suspended him and transferred him to a place where he particularly wished not to go.

You say you gave Tambe a note to the Collector of Satara?—Yes.

Before you recommended him to Mr. Grant did you know anything of his past history?—He showed me his certificates, I think.

You made no further enquiries about him before writing to Mr. Grant?—No.

You don't call that letter a recommendation?—No.

You were actuated by the fact of his long service?—Yes; and by his intelligence, and the circumstances he mentioned.

What circumstances do you mean?—He spoke of the hardship he had suffered by the new rules. There are many such cases, and it is a cause of general complaint; but there are some special cases, and I thought this was one.

Did you make any enquiries about his having acted as mamlatdar?—No.

Did you know that it was a very short time, only about two months?—No.

Has R G Tambe any motive of ill-will that you can suggest?—No.

Has Karkar?—No.

Or Baput? He is very sore at being sent to Junar instead of being kept in Poona, and he was also very disgusted at my having refused on two occasions to make him my Head Clerk as I had the power to do.

Looking at Exhibit D. S. Is this a letter you wrote on 1st September to the Private Secretary to Government on 1st September? Yes (Put in)

Did that letter refer to Ex D S? It must have done so. Then you must have seen D S before 1st September Yes.

And you were mistaken in saying yesterday that you first saw it in the Hanmantrao case? I must have been so.

Exhibit B Y was to be forwarded from the Commissioner's office to the Collector's office? Apparently so. Is it not the common office rule that all pencil marks are rubbed out before sending a document to another office? Certainly not.

Is not that the general practice in [illegible] Offices in this Presid[illegible]

You say [illegible] with the offic[illegible]

Had you a c[illegible]

And used [illegible] mission.

Messrs. Wm. [illegible] you?—Yes.

So also did K[illegible]

Both those fir[illegible]

You say your [illegible] was a banking account [illegible]

Have you any reason for saying that the same was [illegible]

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No, the settlement was made gradually, and my creditors were paid off a little at a time.

Were you relieved from all personal liability ?—No, not entirely.

To what extent did King and Co. settle ?—I couldn't say exactly ; Rs 60,000 or Rs. 70,000.

What amount still remained for which you were personally liable ?—I don't know. Probably from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Then all your present indebtedness except that Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 50,000 has accrued since 1884 ?—No. I have not included my home debts.

What have you not included ?—Some marwaries, also Kummoo Suliman, Ludha Ebraim and others.

To what extent were your home debts ?—Perhaps £1,200 to £1,500.

With these exceptions, your present liabilities have been incurred since 1884 ?—Yes.

What is the extent of those at the present time ?—I could not tell you ; at a guess, 1½ or 2 lakhs of rupees.

Does that mean your debts at home and in India ?—Yes.

Your arrangement with King and Co., was that they should receive the whole of your pay, and make you a personal allowance ?—Yes.

In June 1886 you actually drew Rs. 650 ?—Yes.

In that month you remitted Rs. 2,400 through Watson and Co ?—Yes.

Can you tell me where you got that money ?—From loans. I cannot specify any particular source.

In July 1886 you received the same pay, Rs. 650, and remitted to Watson and Co. Rs. 2,000 ?—The accounts show it.

In that same month did you not pay to marwaries Rs. 1,600 also ?—I don't know. Possibly I did.

Can you indicate the source from which you paid the money in excess of your allowance ?—I say that in every case of payments in excess, I got the money by loans.

Generally, can you indicate the sources of these loans ?—No.

Besides your remittance, you made payments to creditors in 1886-87-88 ?—Very few.

In August 1886 did you not pay Rs. 650 to creditors ?—I really don't know.

In January 1887 did you pay Rs. 4,000 to creditors ?—Possibly.

At the time of your appointment as Commissioner, C. D., what was the amount of your liabilities ?—I haven't the slightest idea.

Is it any use asking you the amount of your indebtedness at any period from April 1886 to the present time ?—No.

You are personally unable to prove any loans beyond what have come out in evidence ?—Yes. My friends in Poona and Bombay have traced others, but I have no personal knowledge.

Evidence has gone in with regard to certain summons and decrees against you. What proportion of the money for which you became liable did you actually receive ? Take Chatruk Gopal—What would be the actual amount you received from him ?—Sometimes the amount of one instalment would be deducted, and sometimes 10 per cent.

In the case of any particular loan is it any use asking you how much you actually received ? No.

What rate of interest did you pay ?—1½ or 2 per cent. per month.

You seem to have become liable in June and July last for Rs. 3,440. How much did you actually receive ? More than that. About Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000.

Can you tell me where that money went ?—To creditors Rs. 20,000. 3,000 to Messrs. Cursetjee of Kirkee ; to a contractor Rs. 3,500 ; Ramchand Bhaichand Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 ; I also paid off some marwaries.

Where did you borrow this money ?—Both in Poona and Bombay.

What money-brokers did you employ besides those whose names have already appeared in evidence ?—A man called Eduljee Lam in Bombay, Wakadas Sorabji Cursetji at Kirkee, a man called Merwanji in Bombay, and others.

Were these the men who have been employed by you during the last 2½ years ?—Yes.

Did Kazi Abbas act as broker for you in June or July 1888 ?—Yes, I sent him to Bombay.

Did he raise the money ?—No, he brought the men.

To what extent ?—Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000.

To what extent did you sign ?—About the same.

Besides these matters, to what amount did your own expenses reach ?—I should think Rs. 700 or 800 exclusive of rent Rs. 100.

In the ordinary course when would your service expire ?—Next April.

And you had no source except your pay from which to repay these loans ?—I had my property and very heavy life policies.

Have you policies besides those of which we have heard ?—Yes, but not in my own hands. They are assigned to other people.

What would be the average amount of premia in addition to those you have already mentioned ?—About Rs. 2,000 Rs. 3,000 per year.

And that is an additional expense to you ?—Yes.

With regard to Rs. 1400 sent by hand from Khandesh on 26th March 1888. Where were you, and where did you send the money from ?—I don't know.

Where did you get that money ?—I raised a loan late at night just before leaving Bombay.

Whom did you get it from ?—One of my creditors, I don't remember which just now.

And borrowed it for the purpose of handing it to Messrs. Watson and Co. ?—I borrowed a larger amount part of which I intended to place with Messrs. Watson.

Why did you not leave it in Bombay instead of taking it away to Khandesh, and then sending it back by hand ?—I borrowed the amount at 8 p. m. just before the train left. I remember now it was from Dwarkidas, and I drove straight from his house to the station.

You spoke of Burjorji Pochaji as your private agent. Have you ever negociated loans through him ?—No.

Have you borrowed money from him ?—In 1881 and 1882 I have borrowed from his brother. That was all repaid, probably in 1883, and I have never borrowed money from him since.

Did you borrow when you had need for the money or did you keep a fund in case of need ?—I borrowed whenever I could get a loan whether I had immediate need for it or not. I was always in need, but not always in pressing need of money.

You sometimes had a fund of money by you ?—I sometimes had a lot of money in my despatch box and used to pay from it as demands came in.

This money you kept in your despatch box, and not in any bank ?—Yes.

Another way you had of getting loans was by giving post-dated cheques ?—Yes ; some marwaris prefer a post-dated cheque to a bond, as it saves them trouble and expense.

Was that a common practice with you ?—Yes, but I always gave a promissory note at the same time.

Then in that case you would get another loan before the cheques fell due ?—Sometimes not until after that date.

In that case what happened to the cheques ?—There were held up.

Have you got the counterfoils of your cheque ?—No not one.

What has become of your last cheque book ?—I think I must have destroyed them during the last two days I was in Kirkee. At that time, I found afterwards, I destroyed many valuable papers, photographs and other property.

With regard to former counterfoils what was your practice ?—I burnt them when completed or put them into my waste paper basket.

And you say you have never kept any accounts ?—No, I am sorry to say I never have.

On the 17th you sent a number of official papers to Mr. Moore ?—I am told I sent a great bundle of papers from my office table.

You were living in the Club after your suspension on the 6th ?—Yes.

Did you write to Mr. Pendse on that day prior to your suspension ?—Possibly.

Was not that letter written on that day ?—It is dated "Monday morning" only, without specifying the date or month. I do not think it could have been then.

Do you remember Sathe's son being ill ?—His infant son was pretty often ill. I remember him being ill once or twice.

Do you remember Sathe's infant son being ill about the time of your suspension ?—I remember saying something about that in Hanmantrao's case.

You had heard about Sathe's infant son being ill about the time of your suspension ?—I think so.

Do you believe that was written on 16th July ?—No. I don't think I was in a mental condition to write like that.

Is that a letter written by you on 16th July after your suspension ? (Letter to Pendse put in)—Yes.

Later on that same day you went to your Kirkee bungalow ?—Yes.

And on the 17th you sent a number of official papers to Mr. Moore ?—I have been so informed.

And did you write letters to Mr. Moore on that day ?—I don't know. I have a very vague idea of what I did at all during that unhappy time.

When you left the house were you disguised ?—I don't know.

When was the ball at which you wore that beard ?—About two or three years ago ; I think in 1885.

In what character did you wear that beard ?—I had two characters—"Gustavus Adolphus" and "a Beadsman" I wore the beard in the latter character.

And you left Poona that night ?—That night or early the next morning. I remember finding myself outside, and went along the Sholapur-road. I remember walking across the Race Course, and sleeping on the embankment. After that I slept in the waiting room, and then went to Bombay.

You travelled third class ?—Yes.

Did you get out at Callian ?—I hardly remember anything at that period, but think I got out of my carriage, and then missed the train and was left behind.

You had enough money in Bombay to take you to [illegible] ?—When I returned I found I had Rs. 120 [illegible] and I afterwards was told I had sent Rs. 100 to the P. and O. [illegible] I must have had about Rs. 250 when I started.

When you were arrested did you ask for the warrant and complain of being illegally arrested ?—I don't know. I don't think I made any complaint.

There is one question I must ask you, Mr. Crawford. On the 17th or 18th [illegible] ?—No, it [illegible]

[illegible] to get your [illegible]

[illegible]—I believe I [illegible]

[illegible] July ?—I am [illegible]

[illegible]. Sheppard [illegible] anyone but her [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. King and [illegible] already pro[illegible] Account" on [illegible]

Hanmantrao was your money-booking Agent in Poona ?—Poona.

And you only did business with the three persons mentioned in the Hanmantrao case ?—Yes.

When Hanmantrao came where did you receive him ?—In the usual place, where I received every one.

And Kazi Abbas ?—I only saw him in the compound except on one or two occasions when he brought men from Bombay.

Where did you receive them then ?—The men came first to the usual place, and afterwards went inside to the S W end of the covered verandah running round the drawing room. Here there was a round table at which I used to write.

Did you remunerate Kazi Abbas ?—Yes. I sometimes gave him Rs. 50 and sometimes Rs. 100 according to what he had done. I paid him for his expenses when he went to fetch men from Bombay.

How many pecuniary transactions did Kazi Abbas effect for you ?—3 or 4.

When was the first ?—About 1½ year ago.

How did you first come to know him ?—I know he used to do it for others, and am not sure he did not offer his services to me.

Besides Hanmantrao and Kazi Abbas, no one in Poona acted as your broker for raising loans ?—No.

Not that man Balwantrao Godbole ?—No, he was a Gomashta of one of the firms.

How many loans has Hanmantrao negociated for you ?—I have stated in the Hanmantrao case ; about 8 or 10.

Up to the beginning of this year his visits were entirely due to these loans ?—That and friendly visits.

Mr. Quinton : I have never seen Hanmantrao, but from what I have heard and what has transpired, he seems to be a superior kind of man ?—A most superior man.

Used Hanmantrao to visit you alone or when others were present ?—He came to me alone.

You said yesterday that Government had a list of all registered letters and parcels sent by you ?—I said they must have such a list.

Did they not furnish you with a copy ?—I am not personally aware of it. They may have furnished it to my solicitor.

You gave Soman a cheque for Rs. 350 for him to cash ?—Yes.

What was his pay ?—Rs. 250. I did not give it to him for him to *cash*, but to *get it cashed*.

In whose favour was the cheque drawn ?—Self or bearer.

The cheque has never been cashed ?—It has never been presented.

Pendse advanced Rs. 300 to your servant in Poona ?—Yes.

What was that for ?—The expenses of the carriage of my camp from Poona to Kopergaon.

Did you take your office tents with you on that occasion ?—Yes. 2 double pole and single pole tents, also my own large Swiss Cottage tent, a bechoba and several servants' tent.

Has your private butler anything to do with camp expenses ?—Yes ; he remained behind, saw the whole camp off and paid for it.

Do you draw contingent allowance for camp expenses ?—No ; there is a limit to the expenses allowed, but the bills are paid afterwards on voucher. I asked Mr. Baines for this bill two days ago, but have not received it yet.

You told us yesterday that about two-thirds of that would be your own private expenses (Bills in vernacular shown to witness) Can you read vernacular ?—I can read vernacular, but I think it an abominable thing that this book should first be handed to me now instead of two days ago when I applied for it to Mr. Baines. I am quite able to read it but the account is a long one, and I shall require time to look it over.

You say it is a common thing for an officer to obtain money from a Mamlutdar. Have you ever done so before ?—Yes, on several occasions.

From whom ?—Pendse may have sent off my camp before in exactly the same way. I think he has. I also think I gave a cheque to Tambe which was made payable to a particular shroff whom he named.

Why did you not give Pendse a cheque ?—My cheque book was packed up, and as I then thought Pendse really was a native gentleman. I saw no harm in it.

Why did you not send him a cheque from Bombay ?—I was coming back immediately, and going right on to Kopergaon ; also, I was very busy in Bombay, and probably forgot all about it.

On the Court re-assembling after tiffin, Mr. Crawford said :—"I complained to Mr. Nugent in June, in the Hanmantrao case, stating my suspicions against Sathe, that was a matter in which he and I were in conflict. I have read Mr. Nugent's evidence, and I still adhere to what I said in the Hanmantrao case, after reading his evidence. The document now produced is the original of a communication I sent to Government in Bhimbai's case. I cannot say if it was returned to me by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. (Mr. Jardine pointed out it was dated 18th March 1888). I suppose it would be the 18th March. (Mr. Jardine said the letter was addressed to Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. In it Mr. Crawford complained that Bhimbai was one of a syndicate who had endeavoured to secure the Wadgaum farm, and that great difficulty had been experienced in completing the sale ; and even then the syndicate would like to have the arrangement quashed so as to get the farm cheaper.) Beyond the letter put in witness said there was no other in which he referred to Bhimbai. He admitted the draft now produced of letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 16th May 1888, to be in his handwriting. (Letter put in.) Khimji Jiva asked for a transfer of the Javil Mamlatdar : he had no transaction with Khimjee except in connection with the Court of Wards.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity :—Exhibit A. A. put in was produced for the first time on 8th September. It was not possible for me or my advisers before inspecting the documents to work out the details of this case ; as a matter of fact, I secured no inspection at all until 8th September, at the time I gave my evidence with reference to C Z and D A. As a matter of fact, that agreement was taken from the Chief of Bhore in Sir Richard Temple's time, when the forest matter was a hobby of Sir Richard Temple who left the Governorship in March 1880. The policy of subsequent Governments, *i. e.* of Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay, was not the same as disclosed in this agreement. The first clause of C Z. was not now carried out. Mr. Hornidge was Forest Officer at that time. He made a report but it was not approved ; the Punt, witness believed, protested against it. The policy of Sir Richard Temple was abandoned ; and the Bhore was allowed to demarcate his own Forests without the intervention of the British Forest Officer. The demarcation by his own Forest Officer was in 1887. In September 1887 that demarcation had not been settled. Between 1878 and 1879 and September 1887 the provisions about cutting the forests had been a dead letter. The Government Resolution of 14th December 1885 was at variance with the agreement with the Bhore ; by that agreement the whole control of his forests was taken from him. In 1887 the Bhore had only to adopt the principles of forest conservation and nothing more. Witness understood the Bhore was to have control of his own Forests. He relied upon para 3 of exhibit No. 85 which was sanctioned by Government, viz :—"The control, too, of the forest will remain with the Bhore, and it will be better to have no excuse hereafter to be pleaded for want in that direction" ; the report of the Forest Officer of Bhore, saying the forests had been demarcated, was, Mr. Inverarity said, in December 1886—*vide* exhibit C. C. Witness continued that the Chief desired to have his forests cut by contract rather than by his own men ; and that was in accordance with the British process. It was never understood, as far as I know, that the Chief should not cut his forests between the date of the agreement and the demarcation. When I went to Mahableshwur in April 1887, I ordered a phaeton and a tonga ; the phaeton took me, in all probability, to Shirval. Patankar took leave in June 1876. I had no intention of dismissing him altogether from the Government service : he was kept on leave until a post was found for him. I cannot say how the documents on the files happen to be all out of date. I have no doubt many people have handled them. (Mr. Inverarity here put in letter from Patankar to the Commissioner, dated 17th September 1886. In November 1886 Patankar applied to me for a post, as Huzur Treasurer at Sattara : he was recommended by Pendse. He was recommended in writing by Pendse, but Patankar did not get the appointment. During the time that Patankar was on leave, before an appointment was found for him, I had frequent conversations and correspondence with Pendse about it, as well as during the fortnight before he took leave. Subachand, when I returned on the morning of the 25th, came to me and told me that he had seen Tarachand in Poona, at the shop of his firm ; that Tarachand told him he had made a statement ; that he was going off on the Saturday and had received Rs. 25-10-0 for his fare from Ajmere, or wherever it was and back. There was no endorsement in B. T. to shew it had ever been sent to the Collector : had it been sent there it would have been an endorsement of return. All subsequent endorsements upon the document were made in the Commissioner's office; the first endorsement "sent to the Collector" did not mean it was sent to him to deal with. When Marwaries were given cheques I renewed them if I did not pay them up ; I generally renewed, and it did not follow that on the date a cheque was payable it was paid. It is quite impossible for me to give a complete list of the creditors from whom I borrowed in 1886, 1887, and 1888. The letter containing my suspension was handed to me about 8 in the morning. My letter to Mr. Nugent was written immediately when Mr. Propert and Mr. Moore came : I handed the letter to Mr. Moore to take. The Government and Mr. Nugent were at that time in Poona. The two letters shown to me of Pendse, M. A., I never heard of before to-day.

Nowroji Dadabhoy, examined by Mr. Inverarity, deposed that he was an Abkari Contractor, and had been taking contracts under Government for the past 16 years ; among other contracts he had one with the Portuguese Government with whom he had a dispute which was still pending. On 14th November last, he came to Poona to consult his Solicitor, Mr. Lynch. He was sent for by the Government officials on that occasion, a sepoy called him. The first Government official he saw was Mr. Ommanney, from whom he received a letter after the sepoy had called him ; he received it on 17th he believes. The letter produced was the one he received, he got it on the following day. (It was a note asking witness to call and see Mr. Ommanney at 2-30 p. m., on 18th). Witness said when he received the letter he thought he was called on the day following its receipt. When he called there was another European gentleman present besides Mr. Ommanney ; he did not know his name. On entering Mr. Ommanney asked him if he was an Abkari contractor, and whether he had an Abkari contract from the Portuguese Government. Mr. Ommaney asked whether he had dispute with the Portuguese Government and he replied, "Yes." He also stated to Mr. Ommaney that he had given to the delegate (Mr. Crawford) a full statement of his dispute ; that he had received no reply from Mr. Crawford ; that Mr. Crawford was suspended ; and that his contract was taken away from him on account of which he had suffered great loss, and that he had a correspondence on the subject with Government through Mr. Lynch. Mr. Ommaney asked him how much he had paid to Mr. Crawford as bribe, and Mr. Ommaney only wanted the numbers of the notes which he gave to Mr. Crawford. He was surprised at that question, and told Mr. Ommaney that no such thing had taken place between him and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Ommanney told him probably he had arranged matters through Hanmantrao. Mr. Ommaney said "never mind," and he opened a drawer, saying he had the numbers of the notes. From that drawer Mr. Ommaney took out a pocket book and looked at it in witness's presence. He did not reply to Mr. Ommanney ; he felt surprised and stared at him for a short time. Mr. Ommanney said "you should not expect to be recouped your losses ; do tell us about this matter." He replied to Mr. Ommanney that he had seen Mr. Crawford about the matter only twice or thrice, and nothing as mentioned had happened. After that he shook hands with him and took leave of him. He came out and was going ; he got half-way in the compound when a puttawala called him back, and Mr. Ommanney asked him "please if you will come to-morrow". He replied he would, and asked him to fix an hour. Mr. Ommanney appointed 2 P. M. Witness went the next day. While going to the office bungalow, he saw a man come out and run towards the office opposite. Witness went to Mr. Ommanney. He had omitted to mention one circumstance. On the day appointed to see Mr. Ommanney the second time, Mr. Ommanney promised to get all the delegate's papers ready. On the second interview Mr. Ommanney called Yadavrao. He had seen him before in the Commissioner's office, and also in the Council Hall. Mr. Ommanney asked Yadavrao if he had taken witness to Hanmantrao. Yadavrao replied, "No." Mr. Ommanney then asked him what he knew about witness. Yadavrao said Mr. Merwanjee Vakil's clerk had called at the Commissioner's office to enquire when he could see the Commissioner. Witness had engaged Mr. Merwanjee, Vakil of Poona, for his case. That was the first occasion on which he had heard about it. After Yadavrao's statement witness shook his head and told Mr Ommanney it was "all humbug." Mr Ommanney said look here, you are a respectable man, you are a Government contractor, next time Government will have to think before giving you any contract. Witness replied "Oh no, I am a loyal subject, independent at my trade, and Mr Moore and many other officers know me well." On this occasion another European gentleman was there. The latter said to him "if you are a loyal subject you must assist Government." Witness looked at Mr. Ommanney with an expression of sorrow in his face (laughter). After that he left. His contract was one he got every year from Government, and it was with Government whether they would accept his tender or not. After seeing Mr. Ommanney he told Mr. Lynch what had taken place, and he reduced it to writing. There was not a word of truth in the suggestion that I gave Rs. 5,000 or any other sum to Mr. Crawford by way of bribe. He knew Lalubhai, the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Abkari and Opium. He had nothing to do with Liquor contracts taken by witness. Sometimes they were addressed to the Collector ; sometimes they were addressed to the Collector ; and sometimes to the Deputy Collector. Lalubhai is now present in the court.

The court then adjourned.

A SCOTCH OPINION OF INDIA.

THE *Scotsman* writes :—

The idea of popular representation in India is absurd. It was necessary that this should be said, and that it should be said by one speaking with the authority of the Viceroy. It was not a popular thing to say, and Lord Dufferin probably knew well that he would incur displeasure by saying it. He might have held his tongue. He might have said nothing but smooth things, and have left India with the applause of all parties, leaving to his successor the duty of saying the unpleasant things. It was wise and generous in the departing Viceroy to speak the unwelcome truth, and incur the anger it might excite. It will make Lord Lansdowne's course easier than otherwise it would have been. Should it become necessary for him to speak and act in the spirit of Lord Dufferin's speech, he will, at the worst, not be unfavourably contrasted with his predecessor. If, as there is some reason to expect, he be able to make more concessions to moderate demands for reform than Lord Dufferin hinted at, his concessions will have the warmer a reception just because his predecessor promised so little.

It appears that while thus publicly reproving the excesses of the agitators, and pointing out the absurdity of their extreme demands, Lord Dufferin has been maturing proposals for reform in the direction indicated by moderate reformers. A Reuter's telegram states that he has forwarded to the Home Government a scheme for enlarging the Legislative Council of India, and for introducing in some form the principle of election. He proposes, it is said, that the number of members should be raised from 18 to 30, and that a portion should be elected by the various sections of the community. The Council is at present composed of 18 members, only one-third of whom are non-official. These non-official members are partly Europeans and partly natives, nominated by the Viceroy. It will easily be understood that in such a body there is not a great deal of independent discussion ; in fact, it is surprising that there should be so much outspoken criticism as there is, both from official and non-official members. It is certainly desirable that there should be more non-official members, and a greater variety of knowledge and ability brought to bear on the questions before the Council. If a practicable system of election can be devised by which really representative men may be obtained from the principal sections of the community, the Council will be strengthened not only in ability and efficiency, but in public confidence. Till Lord Dufferin's plan is known, it would probably be useless to discuss the difficulties of election in India. Of course, whatever changes are made, there can be no diminution of the ultimate power of the Viceroy. But there seems to be no good reason why, so long as the Viceroy retains his present power of over-ruling the Council, more weight should not be given to the non-official element in it. One of the most desired reforms in India, which has been earnestly called for by the European Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations, as well as by the Native Congress, is that the annual Budget should be submitted for discussion to the Legislative Council. At present this is done only when its provisions require some new legislative enactment, a thing that has happened only two or three times since 1872. But no changes of this kind can be made without an Act of Parliament, and Lord Dufferin's proposals must therefore receive the approval of Parliament before they can be adopted. There need, therefore, be no fear of rash reforms being introduced into the system of legislation and government in India.

EXPEDITIONS "ON THE CHEAP."

A MILITARY writer in the *Broad Arrow* thus criticises recent expeditions in which England has been interested :—

We have had two debates lately on the subject of Suakin. The first only served to show what a hopeless muddle we had got into with Egyptian affairs. Between our pledges, our jealousies, our fears, and our parsimony we do not know what to do. The second was brought about by Lord Randolph Churchill in the character of the candid friend of the Government, and was used by its opponents as a means of discrediting it, and of weakening its authority for their own ends. We are entirely at one with Lord Randolph Churchill when he deprecates any attempt to conduct expeditions "on the cheap," although such criticisms might, to ordinary observers, seem out of place in a politician of Lord Randolph's antecedents. Probably half our National Debt has been caused by parsimonious beginnings, and by attempting to make a battalion do the work of a brigade, and a brigade that of a division. This was the history of all our troubles in South Africa, and the cause of the long business in Burma. Soldiers at all times are bound to undergo risks, but those who put the soldiers in the field are bound to do all they can to ensure that they do not undergo unnecessary risks, at all events not to run a chance of failure for the sake of pounds, shillings, and pence. There has been a difference of opinion among the military authorities, those in Egypt professing themselves satisfied with the assistance of one English battalion, whilst those at home thought one battalion insufficient. The opinion of those on the spot is no doubt valuable, but then we know so well the course of these matters. It is like the opinion of the military authorities who, Mr. Stanhope said, were in favour of converting, in case of European war, field batteries into ammunition columns. One would like always to see the brief on which the opinion is obtained. There are two grounds for discounting the value of the Egyptian opinion, the first of which is that, if Egyptian troops are useless, there is no object in maintaining an Egyptian army under English officers, and, secondly, people are generally disposed to ask only for what they are likely to get. But supposing the Government had said, "Now what do you really think necessary, to be certain of success ? Mind you, we value our prestige and honour above £50,000 or £100,000, and will give you as many English regiments as you require, to make certain." Are we to suppose that General Grenfell would have said, "Well, I do not really require any English regiments, and would not use them if I had them, but if you give me one regiment, I will attack the Dervishes with the black troops and keep the English regiment in reserve" ? Would he have done that ? If he would, one English regiment would have been sufficient, but it would have been a great responsibility, and we doubt if he would have undertaken it. But supposing the Dervishes are defeated and driven off—what then ? The British regiment will return, and so will the Dervishes. How long is this to go on ? Shall we abandon Suakin altogether ? That is what no one will say. The policy of doing nothing at all finds favour in some quarters, and Sir George Campbell gives us to understand that it was quite pleasant to leave in a "beleaguered city" when you got used to it, and when the "ear becomes less nice." But there is a danger of the town being rushed at any moment, and all its inhabitants being put to the sword. If anything of the kind occurred who can doubt but what we should have another Suakin Expedition ? Why not hold Suakin as an English station, as the Italians hold Massowah, or if there is a more defensible place near, as some say, hold that ? The probability is, that if Suakin was held as Aden is held by a British force, it would pay its way, as it would be the great outlet for trade from the Nile provinces. But by shilly-shallying we shall do no good at all. We do not even succeed in saving our wretched money. We spend £100,000 one year only to have to spend a million the next.

NEARLY LOST IN THE CLOUDS.

CONSIDERING that Bombay is about to witness some parachute descents by Mr. Percival Spencer within the next few days, the experience of Professor Higgins, another aeronaut, will be read with interest :—

Intense excitement was occasioned on Thursday afternoon (Dec.13) at Snaresbrook, Essex, by an accident to Mr. Higgins, who made a balloon ascent intending to descend by a parachute after the manner of Baldwin. The ascent was made in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The balloon used was the Eagle, of 4,000 cubic feet capacity, and owned by Captain Orton. There was no car, and the parachute was attached to the side of the balloon in the ordinary way. The arrangements having been completed, Higgins gave the signal for departure, and rapidly shot up to a height of 4,000 feet. At that height the parachute was seen to fall from the balloon, and to leave Higgins suspended above. The spectators were terror-stricken. Speedily passing out of view, the balloon descended on a piece of land near Enfield Lock, a distance of about seven miles, at 3-58, and the welcome intelligence was telegraphed that Higgins had escaped a fate which all feared was inevitable, and had sustained no injury beyond a severely sprained ankle. He was brought back to Snaresbrook, and, in answer to the pressing inquiries regarding his perilous adventure, he stated that at the height of 4,000 feet a head wind caught the parachute, and the force of the wind, pressing against the silk, broke the cord. The parachute then fell below and became inverted, but he for a moment retained his hold of the ring. Seeing, however, the peril of his position, and how utterly impossible it would be to attempt a descent, he finally let go, and the parachute dropped near Anger-lane, Loughton. The balloon, after the fall of the parachute, rose, Higgins states, to a height of 9,000 feet. He did not lose his presence of mind, and having full control of the valve lines, he had little fear that he would be able safely to reach the earth. He passed over a portion of Epping Forest, finding himself in one or two cross currents, but avoided coming down owing to the probability that if he did so the balloon would become entangled in the trees. Finally, he came down at the place already stated, descending very suddenly, in order to avoid Enfield Lock. Higgins was able to leave Snaresbrook for his home in Hackney in the evening.

MR. HIGGINS INTERVIEWED.

A London contemporary gives the following account of an interview with Mr. Higgins :—

Professor Higgins, whose terrible flight through cloudland is the sensation of the hour, is a tall, slightly built person of thirty-five years of age, a quiet, unassuming gentleman, of few words, and in appearance perhaps the last person one would have associated with ballooning, which has lifted him into public estimation and widespread fame in almost as brief a time as it takes him to drop from the clouds to *terra firma*.

"What induced you to take to the Baldwin business ?" asked our representative of the professor.

"Well," replied Higgins quite readily, "I had read in certain American papers of Baldwin's doings before he visited England, and from the first I felt convinced that the thing could be done by an Englishman as well as by a Yankee. I was then with Mr. Huxly, of Clapham, in the capacity of private coachman. The statement about my acting as 'bus driver is not correct. I experimented for some time with a large carriage gingham. I mounted a ladder, expanded the large gingham, and tried the resisting force it possessed, when in the air, by my own weight. I gradually went higher and higher, but of course the gingham was altogether inadequate ; and I then set about manufacturing a parachute at my own residence in the Millsfield-road, Clapham. When my parachute was completed I tried it by the same means I employed with the carriage umbrella. I then wrote to Mr. Orton, the aeronaut, then making ascents with his balloon at the Danish Exhibition. Mr. Orton made an appointment with me, saw my parachute, and condemned it as quite useless, it being far too heavy for the purpose in view. After various consultations, Mr. Orton placed before me a parachute of his own invention. Immediately I saw Mr. Orton's invention expanded, and, floating up to the ceiling in my own room, I exclaimed : 'That is the thing I want. I can make the descent with that, I am sure !' Mr. Orton then proposed a partnership with me, which I only too gladly accepted. My first ventures, as you are doubtless aware, have been complete successes."

In reply to a query as to his sensations, the plucky Englishman replied that he comes down very gently and without any more discomfort than one would feel in descending from the roof in a large hall.

THE INVENTOR OF THE PARACHUTE.

Mr. Orton was next interviewed. He said :—

"I am the son of the late Captain Orton, the well-known aeronaut and inventor of the 'Fish,' 'Owl' and 'Giant' balloons. I made my first ascent with my father in the 'Fish,' when I was eight years of age. I have pursued the same profession ever since. I have made a lifelong study of aerial navigation and have given much attention to the formation of parachutes. After poor Simmons's death, I made ascents at the Irish and Danish Exhibitions ; at each ascent I carried with me models of parachutes, which I sent out when my balloon reached certain altitudes. The parachute used by my friend Higgins is the result of the study and labour of years."

"Will you kindly tell me what special features, if any, your invention possesses in the way of parachutes ?, asked our representative.

"Yes ; my parachute has thirty-six gores : Baldwin's contains only twenty ; also I have an arrangement of the valve which I claim as a distinct and most important improvement on appliances of this kind, the operator being thus enabled to regulate his fall to the greatest nicety and the entire weight of the machine is only twenty-six pounds."

METHODS OF COURTING.

AMONG the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place, and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. When the most beautiful had been disposed of the more ordinary looking ones were offered for a certain sum, and allotted to those willing to take them.

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favoured with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress, and used to publish it by incribing her name on the walls, on the bark of the trees in the public walks and upon the leaves of books. He would decorate the door of her house with garlands, and make libations of wine before it, in the manner that was practised in the temple of Cupid.

Courtship among the Esquimaux has not much tenderness about it. The match is made by the parents of the couple. The lover must go out and capture a polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength. That accomplished, he sneaks behind the door of his sweetheart's house, and when she comes out he pounces upon her and tries to carry her to his dog-sledge. She screams, bites, kicks, and breaks away from him. He gives chase, whereupon all the old women of the settlement rush out and beat her with frozen strips of sealskin. She falls down exhausted, her lover lashes her to his sledge, whips up his dogs, dashes swiftly over the frozen snow, and weds his prize.

The Australian lover is still more lacking in tenderness. The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride, and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling. As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club, and carries her off before she comes to. If he does not get her to his hut before she recovers, there is likely to be a lively fight in the bush, for the Australian damsel is generally a vigorous one, and may have reasons of her own for objecting to his attentions. The lover may then be obliged to club her again, and as that is considered to be somewhat of a reflection on the ardour with which his earlier effort was made he is apt to put as much soul and muscle into his first love pet as he can summon.

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contracting parties. If his forces are victorious his sweetheart becomes his trophy. If her friends are victorious he must pay such price as the victors demand. All over that continent some ceremony of violence or exhibition of physical power must precede a wedding. Some native tribes insist upon a foot race between the bride and bridegroom, to decide the question of marriage, and others require a long chase on horseback. In some sections of Asia the lover must carry off his bride on his back. If he reaches his hut with her there can be no protest against the marriage ; failing in that, he must pay her parents for her in cattle. The willing bride makes no outcry ; the unwilling bride arouses the whole village, the residents of which try to rescue her.

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it. When she falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and declares her passion. If he declines to accept her, she remains there, and his case becomes distressing. To turn her out would provoke her kindred to avenge the insult. The young fellow has no resort left him but to run away from home until the damsel is otherwise disposed of.

A curious custom prevails in Oud Beierland, Holland. October is the auspicious month, and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lasses attired in their best, promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance, and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday, which is called decision day. The young men then go up and pay their compliments to the fair ones of their choice, to learn if they are regarded with favour. On the third Sunday, a day of purchase, the swain is expected to snatch the pocket handkerchief of his adored one and if she submits to it with good grace he understands that his chances of winning her are flattering. The captured pledge is restored to the fair owner on the fourth Sunday, the "Sunday of taking possession," and it rarely happens that the damsel refuses the lover for whom she has indicated a preference. On the Sunday following, the suitor, according to custom, calls at the house of his inamorata, where he is asked to tea. If a piece of the crust of a gingerbread loaf is handed to him, there is nothing left for him but to retire. If, on the other hand, the parents offer the young man a piece of the crumb, he is allowed to come again and is admitted into the family.

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"MEMORIES OF THE LAST FIFTY YEARS."

THE following extracts are from an article under the above title, by Lester Wallack, from the Christmas number of *Scribner's Magazine* :—

WHAT WALLACK THOUGHT OF MACREADY.

There are very few people now living, strange to say, who remember much of Macready's acting. There never was a man more effective than Mr. Macready, and in certain of his famous parts, since acted by other eminent artists, I have never seen anybody to equal him. Sir Frederick Pollock gives no idea of his acting at all. He does not show where Macready made his great effects. Macready, if he was anything in the world, was a student, and a great characteristic of his acting was that he was always in earnest ; he never was guilty of what is called playing to his audience. The elder Kean sometimes did this ; but Macready never. His eye and his heart and his mind and his feeling were always with the author, always what the French call *en scene*. I remember in a play called *Nina Sforza*, in which Miss Faucit and my father supported him, one speech of his that greatly impressed me. His profile was toward the house as he stood facing the actor upon the stage ; and looking directly at his enemy he uttered the most bitter of speeches as an aside, making his audience understand fully that what he seemed to speak he only thought. I do not remember any other actor who could have accomplished this as he did it. I remember one night when walking home with my father from the Haymarket Theatre, after the performance, which had been the play of *Virginious*, that I asked him if he thought anything could be finer than Macready's acting of the titular part. He replied : "My boy, you cannot excel perfection."

THACKERY AND LESTER WALLACK.

Thackeray lived with a very great and dear friend of mine and my father's, and they had rooms together in Houston Street. I had a house next door but one to them, and this is how I became so intimate with Thackeray. The name of this gentleman was William Duer Robinson, a member of an old and well-known family, a family whose property was confiscated in revolutionary times because they stuck to the king. Thackeray I suppose took a fancy to me ; at any rate it was understood very night when I came home from acting that if I saw a light in a certain window I was to go in, and if not it was a sign they had gone out to dinner or to bed. When I did find them in, we never parted until half-past two or three in the morning. Then was the time to see Thackeray at his best, because then he was like a boy; he did not attempt to be the genius of the party ; he would let Robinson or me do the entertaining, while he would be the audience. It did not matter how ridiculous or impossible might be the things I said, he would laugh till the tears ran down his face ; such an unsophisticated, gentle-hearted creature as he was. He gave a large dinner at which I remember were Mr. Denning Duer, my father, George William Curtis, W. Robjnson, myself, and others, eighteen in all. It was the most delightful evening that could possibly be imagined. Thackeray, two nights before, had been to see my father play Shylock, and he said : "Wallack, that is the first Shylock who ever gave me the idea of what an ill-used man he was." On that evening I remember my father telling a story which many an old actor here will recollect. It was the tale of a shipwreck as told by a clergyman who was on board, and the same scene as described afterwards by an old sailor, the captain of the maintop. Thackeray's gentle and generous nature was so aroused by it that the tears ran down his face. Certainly one of the finest things my father did was the telling of that story. George Curtis and I sang a duet, I remember, "Drink to me only with Thine Eyes," and we were asked to repeat it three or four times. This all took place about the year 1855.

THE MACREADY-FORREST RIOT.

I stood in front of the Astor Place Opera House on the night of the famous Macready-Forrest Riot, where the crowd was thickest, with enmy back to the railings of Mrs. Langdon's house ; and when the military—the Eighth Company of the Seventh Regiment—came up, there were curious to say, a great many women in the crowd. After the second volley was fired I heard a cry from behind me, and turned to see a man seated on the railings of Mrs. Langdon's house. He had been shot, and with a groan toppled over to the ground at my feet. I afterward saw him lying dead at the hospital. The town was in a fearful condition, and for several days after was like a city in a state of siege. Some were saying it was a rascally thing that the people should be shot down and murdered in the streets, and others were arguing that the military had only done their dutyi.

Forrest in the engagement during which the riots occurred played Macbeth, and when the lines came, "What rhubarb, senna, or what purgative drug will scour these English hence ?" the whole house rose and cheered for many minutes.

LESTER WALLACK'S GREAT MEMORY.

Sometime after my father's death I was requested to play Don Cæsar, a character he had made peculiarly his own, and of which he was the original in the English language. It was fourteen or fifteen years since I had played it, and I said to Mrs. Wallack, 'Before I look at this part again I want you to see if I remember anything of it.' I not only recollected the words, but I did not miss a syllable. She laid down the book in perfect astonishment. It seemed to come upon me directly, as though I had performed it the night before. This gift of memory has been always of inestimable service to me.

A TERRIBLE DUEL IN THE DARK.

AN extraordinarily ferocious "duel in the dark" occurred in the town of Montevallo, Alabama, in the last days of November. It appears that sometime before, Dr. Robert Nabors, residing at Montevallo, employed W. W. Shortridge, a lawyer, to collect a few claims against delinquent patients. The returns were not satisfactory, and the men quarrelled, but parted without coming to blows. On the day of the duel Nabors called at Shortridge' office, and the old trouble broke out afresh. They finally agreed to fight with bowie knives in a darkened room, just off the office. Removing their coats and shoes, the men entered the room, and fought blindly but desperately for nearly forten minutes. The duel was one of the most vicious ever known in Alabama. When the door was broken open Nabors staggered into the office, with blood streaming from a dozen gashes in his face and breast. Without saying a word, he rushed down the stairs, still clasping a gory knife in his hands. Lying upon the floor of the room was Shortridge. His head had been slashed in a fearful manner. The arteries of his neck had been severed, one eye had been gouged out, and his hands were cut so terribly that the fingers hung only by the tendons. The man was dead. Nabors, after leaving the office, ran out upon the street, where his bleeding face and gory garments spread consternation among the negroes. The doctor seemed to be crazed with pain, and staggered wildly along the street until he reached a store ; where Albert Keenan, a negro, stood in the doorway. Without saying a ward Nabors rushed at Keenan and struck at him with his knife which he still held in his hand The negro started to run into the store, when the now thoroughly insane man made another desperate lunge at him Keenan seized a gun which was lying upon the counter and then turned to face the madman, who was in the act of making another swing with his knife. The two men clinched, but Nabors, who was week from the loss of blood, was no match for his antagonist, and was quickly thrown upon the floor. Before he could get upon his feet again, Keenan dealt him a terrible blow upon the head with the stock of the gun, and then, leaping over his body, ran into the street, Nabors never regained consciousness.*New York Herald.*

THE CLOSURE.

AT the end of the questions in the House of Commons on December 10, the usual division was taken on Mr. W. H. Smith's motion suspending the twelve o'clock rule for the day, when it was carried by 176 votes to 97. The House then went into Committee of Supply. The first vote taken was for the Irish Constabulary. Mr. J. Ellis moved its reduction by £10,000.

The debate was continued till after eleven o'clock, when Mr. Balfour moved the closure amid cries of dissatisfaction from the Irish members and their allies. When the Chairman put the question there was a chorus of exclamations from below the Opposition gangway. Mr. Labouchere threatened, with obvious reference to the length of the session, "We will give you an extra week for this ;" Mr. E. Harrington declared, "You won't stifle discussion in that way," and Mr. Sexton, Mr T. P. O'Connor, and others contributed to the tumult which prevailed.

Dr. Tanner, sitting in his place attempted to speak while the House was being cleared for the division. Parliamentary etiquette requires that when a membeer desires to address the Chair upon a point of order after the question has been put and a division called, he shall do so seated and with his head covered. Dr. Tanner, not having his hat on, was assailed with cries of "Order," which continued until he was covered. His own hat being missing, he created much amusement by seizing that of Mr. Labouchere and transferring it to his own head. He then complained that the Chief Secretary had deliberately attacked him in connection with the disturbances at Fermoy, and had not given him the opportunity to reply. He considered it most cowardly. Dr. Tanner then returned the hat to Mr. Labouchere with profuse thanks. On the division, the closure was carried by 166 votes to 99, and the reduction of the vote was negatived by 169 votes to 100.

Mr. Balfour then claimed to have the vote put, to which Mr. Parnell objected, contending that under the rules of March, 1887, the House was entitled to discuss the main question after an amendment had been disposed of, but the Chairman pointed out that a series of decisions had been given the other way, and proceeded to put the vote, which was carried by 182 votes to 110. The vote for the resident magistrate was next taken up, but, after an hour's discussion, the motion that it be agreed to was, by arrangement, withdrawn in the mean time, and several non-contentious votes were disposed f.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

WRITING on Ball and Evening Dress, a contemporary says :—The ball and evening party season is once more with us, and women are exercised in their minds on that all important question—what to wear ? There is plenty of room for choice in materials, the difficulty lying rather in making up the mind which materials to select out of the many. For girls' wear nothing has been really found to displace tulle, net, and gauze ; tulle ranking this season again as first favourite. For dancing it is unquestionably the most worn, whether in plain white or in colour—plain tulle, neither figured nor spotted, nor spangled, but unadorned. There are varieties, of course : tulle sprigged with chenille, flowered or dotted, as also striped tulles ; but plain will be most patronised. Mousseline de soie is a useful material, and Japanese crepe, Egyptian net, and gauze de Valencia have all their admirers, as also the rather stouter veilings and the Sunshing, Shanghai, Nagpore, and Pongee silks, which are, especially the latter, admirably suited for young girls' dresses. A new shade of salmon pink, a rather dull toned blue, sage greens, twilight and moon light grays, tan, bronze, and pale yellows are the favourite colours in these flimsy fabrics, the bodices being usually of silk or velvet, matching the tulle in colour, or else of a deeper shade. For such dresses, the more simply they are made, provided the cut of the bodice and hang of the skirt are both perfect, the better. Feathers are still fashionable for trimming, taking the form of one long feather, set on the point of the left shoulder and following the outline of the bodice to the waist. Natural flowers, if well mounted, and the sorts chosen which do not easily fade, never become vulgarised. Artificial flowers, on the contrary, are not so much used this year.

MATRONLY GOWNS.

In richer materials, for matronly gowns, there are silks, brocades, plushes, and velvets of the very richest and handsomest descriptions, their richness being still further enhanced in the making up by the addition of the gold and coloured embroideries, heavy passementeries and delicate fine gold and silver or steel braidings which now form an important part of most dresses, being introduced either in front or side panels, shoulder and neck pieces, or for the lapels and revers seen on the Directoire-cut gowns, which style lends itself well to heavy materials, to brocades and brocatelles, velvets, and fancy cloths, which last are now employed for evening as well as afternoon costumes. The revers, or rather lapels, are not so wide on Directoire evening gowns as on those for day wear ; but large buttons of either gold or silver are given a prominent place, and lace is generally used for trimming ; the waistcoats being finished off with a sash on one side, or being pointed. One remarkable gown, in white velvet, had the revers, deep wide cuffs and pockets of light sable, the old-fashioned kind, and a long waistcoat coming below the points, where the coat was cut away, of white moire, with frills of fine old lace, the skirt being also of moire. Another coat was in grey brocade, on a Rose du Barri ground, over a white satin skirt, silver galon outlining the revers, cuffs, and pockets.

FOR AN ELDERLY LADY.

Here is a dress for an elderly woman of black velvet, white satin, jet, and lace ; the bodice and train of the velvet, the petticoat of the satin veiled in front with fine black Chantilly. There are revers, from the shoulders to the bottom of the petticoat, of satin with a lovely feather design worked in the finest jet on them. A diamond agrafe joins these revers at the waist, confining the full folds of lace, and similar ornaments fasten the top of the full lace sleeves, which fall to the elbow, and there end in deep frills, which fall below narrow, jetted, white satin bands. The train has revers also, which widen out towards the bottom, and match those expressing the front of the gown. A second matronly-looking dress is in claret-coloured velvet, with soft blue-grey silk front ; the silk arranged in small diamond-shaped puffs, tiny steel stars marking the points of the diamonds. This gown is cut Princesse shape, the black folds, which form the train, being most artfully manipulated. A fresh-looking evening toilette is of the palest pink satin covered with sprigs of myrtle, shaded from the tender green of the young shoots to the deeper green of the old leaves. White silk gauze is the material of which the front of the dress and bodice are composed, this arranged in narrow folds or pleats. Myrtle-green velvet is effectively used in trimming both bodice and sleeves, the latter being cut open from the point of the shoulder to the elbow, one arm showing through the opening in the gauze, which is outlined by the velvet.

THE TEA-GOWN.

The tea-gown is more than ever patronised, and numerous are the lines on which this garment is made, given the leading idea of a loose, flowing dress, which, though not in reality fitting the figure, yet expresses its beauties. Many tea-gowns are most elaborate and costly, rivalling in these particulars the handsomest dinner and evening gowns, from which, indeed, they only differ in the studied easiness and looseness of their make. One in twilight-grey plush, with long open Edward VI. sleeves, reaching to the edge of the skirt in front, is a recent creation. This gown is lined with shot silk of opalescent sheen, now green, now blue, now pink, as in shadow or light. There is also an underdress of the same silk, with sleeves, which show beneath the more voluminous outer sleeves. The front of the underdress falls in loose pleats from neck to feet, being confined at the throat and waist with beaded agrafes, which take all the opal lights of the silk. A Tosca comb, to match these ornaments, glitters in the hair, which is piled in a point on the head. This typifies what may be called "the intense" style. Another, of a more ordinary character, has the overdress of mat white plush or velvet ; this is cut all in one, with a demi-train at the back : revers of gold embroidery, on white satin, ornament the front of the gown, the folds of gold-coloured silk of which this front is composed being drawn in by smocking at the neck and waist. A golden silk girdle, the thickness of a small rope, with tasselled ends, which fall on the left side, is carelessly tied round the waist. These forms of tea-gown are subject to alterations innumerable as far as regards materials and colouring. A third example, which differs from the others, in that only one material is used, besides the lace trimming, is made of pompadour silk, the back with a Watteau pleat, and the front with pleats of the same material, drawn in at the waist and throat ; flats of fine old lace are set on in lines from neck to feet each side of the front, the elbow sleeves having deep frills of the same lace ; and knots of ribbons, pale green, blue, and pink, the colours used in the bouquets of flowers on the silk, are judiciously used here and there—one on the left side of the throat, another at the waist, a third lower down on the robe, and others on the sleeves.

THE PRINCE'S CINDERELLA.

I wish you had been with us at the Prince's Cinderella, writes "Madge" in *Truth*. It was just nice ; not disagreeably overcrowded, and the floor was excellent. The "pink" coats of the capital bijou orchestra were quite of a sporting shape as well as colour, and contrasted well with the abundant greenery with which the platform was decorated. The addition of some pale-green lamp-shades among the red and golden ones had an excellent effect. Some large palms in the gallery happily deprived it of the rather bleak and workhouse appearance it too often wears. There were some pretty faces, too, and some neat frocks. A tall, dark-eyed girl, in white, danced well and walked with a delicate grace, like King Agag. She did not flush unbecomingly after dancing, as many girls do. A charmingly fresh young face surmounted a toilet of dark blue, illumined by a yellow scarf and a pair of soft and rather timid eyes, whose ingenuous and girlish expression of mingled enjoyment and self-distrust was good to see, after the pronounced manner and assured bearing to which we are accustomed.

A TRAGIC GIRL.

Not so pleasing was a tragic girl, the writer continues, whose expression was not such as is usually donned while dancing. A funereal smile occasionally lightened her face to some small extent, but for the most part she gazed upon the floor with a desponding glance that went not well with waltzing. Her attire was toad-green in colour. A very pretty, bright, and laughing girl wore eau-de-nil silk with bars of dark green velvet cast upon it here and there. I do not imagine that this gown *sounds* attractive, but it was so, though I have forgotten why, even if I knew at the time. Even in a gown, attractiveness sometimes defies analysis.

MORE ABOUT SASHES.

Suppose a sash a quarter of a yard in width. This is tied in two immense bows at the back, with two full width ends hanging down. The back view of the wearer from the waist downwards is all sash. An undue look of breadth is given to the figure, and when the ends float out at the back in waltzing there is no gracefulness in them. They jut out like boards. I notice that those made of soft corah silks are in abeyance just now, and corded silk or moire ribbons are the correct style. But stiffness can be as much overdone as limpness. The ideal sash is as soft as it is rich, measures not more than 7 in. wide, and is connected with a flatly folded waist band of the same material which may pass straight round the waist, or fulfil that other function of a sash which hides the meeting points of skirt and basque. Do you agree with me ? You will say that so narrow a ribbon as I suggest would look mean and "scrimped" just now. It would. But that does not prove me to be wrong. Fashion is fallible, otherwise it would not change its decrees so often, but would make them as the laws of the Medes and Persians, who never allowed for progress, poor souls. What a nation of Conservatives they must have been.

A ROYAL PRESENT.

The Empress of Russia recently sent to Copenhagen as a present to her mother, the Queen of Denmark, two superb dresses of the finest and most costly Russian workmanship. The one is of silver brocade, and the other of gold brocade ; both splendidly embroidered. This, perhaps, I fancy, is an artistic error, since brocade is the woven imitation of hand embroidery, and, therefore, the real thing is out of place upon it.

SCENTS AND TOILET WATERS.

Ellen Terry and Mrs. Langtry, both like opoponax, the scent sold by Piesse and Lubin in New Bond-street. Mrs Langtry is an affable and profitable customer to these perfumers. Mrs. Gladstone gets her fumigating ribbon—whatever is this ?—and the Queen who favours frangipanni her scent there. We, English, however, are being ousted from the lap of luxury. The high-priced soap sold by Piesse and Lubin is a small four-ounce tablet for 5s. It is scented with attar of roses. Most of it goes to the Australian colonies and America. The Princess of Wales does not go in largely for perfumes, but she pays 8s 6d for a bottle of toilet water, just enough for one bath. She also uses Turkish pastilles for perfuming her breath. They cost 2s. a small box. Mr. Piesse, who is a surgeon, has written a book in praise of scent and the cultivation of a keen sense of smell as Nature's sanitary inspector. The firm's customers are of necessity among the butterflies of fashion. They have flower farms at Cannes, Grasse, and Nice, and a lavender farm at Mitcham. Scents are extracted from every flower capable of producing a pleasant odour.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

MRS. MONA CAIRD.

THE scene of Mrs. Mona Caird's coming novel is laid on the south coast of England. It is the history of the daughter of a country squire and his puritanical wife, who, from different motives, induce her to marry the son of a neighbouring proprietor. The marriage prevents the breaking-up of the old home, at the expense of a life-long sacrifice of the heroine. Motives become mixed. But the novel is said to be in no sense polemical ; and its moral, if it has one, is only such as can be drawn from the bewildering and seemingly contradictory facts of actual life.

GRANGERIZING.

A laborious but unique piece of Grangerizing is being packed for America, made up of a copy of Thiers's "History of the Revolution, Consulate, and Empire." The original was published in twenty-five volumes in 1839-1847. It has been extended by portraits, battle-scenes, and views, into sixty-four volumes. The volumes have been elaborately bound by Riviere in levant morocco, embellished with Napoleonic devices, in which the violet, the fleurde-lys and the bee are intertwined. The materials were got together by a busy American, at a cost, it is estimated, of at least two thousand guineas.

SHELLEY.

The possession of the works of Shelley as they came from the poets hand has been a luxury hitherto reserved for the rich. It will be so no longer. While conforming in all important respects to the original text, the edition of Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, of the prose and poetical works of Shelley in five volumes, brings within the reach of the book lover of modest means what have hitherto been, so far as the full sense of the author is concerned, sealed books. With the exception of reducing to a uniform standard the orthography and punctuation, and correcting obvious clerical errors, the editor has reissued the various works in what is practically facsimile. A certain interest will always attend the first edition of a great work. What an author gains in subsequent years in experience he probably loses in freshness. It is at least certain that the changes introduced into some books—"Festus" to wit—are distinctly and emphatically damaging, and that the most judicious corrections of the Laureate and other writers fail always to command the admiration of the poetical reader. With Shelley, however, things stand on another footing. The alterations he made were forced upon him by the timidity of printers and publishers, who refused, except upon their own terms, to give his writings publicity : they were made by Shelley under compulsion, and are in no sense his own. So soon, then, as changed times permit, the works are to be read in their integrity. In place of the emasculated "Revolt of Islam," the reader now has "Laon and Cythna" with its full revelation of Shelley's moral, political, and theological views. Of the poets of the first half of the century, Shelley is psychologically the most interesting. His own absolute views and expressions are precisely what the world wants. They are now accessible, and the new edition, which includes many pieces not given in ordinary editions, is a boon of the highest order.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER ON RELIGION.

Professor Max Muller was entertained at dinner by the Glasgow University Club. In replying to the toast of his health, Professor Max Muller said some who had heard his Gifford lectures in Glasgow were disappointed, because they were under the impression that the object of the lectures was to propound a new religion. This was not the sense in which he interpreted the will of Lord Gifford. Instead of propounding a new religion, Professor Muller thought that the best plain would be to expound the old religion, to show, not so much what religion should be, but what it had been. What was wanted was not a new religion, but a renewed religion, more especially when he considered that Europe was turned into a military camp, and that the best genius was spent in drilling and in inventing new machines for killing our fellow-creatures.

COVENT GARDEN.

Sad is the fall of our great temples of the lyric drama. Covent Garden is at Christmas to become once more a circus, and throughout the present week Her Majesty's Theatre was to be given up to a "grand boxing tournament," in which "Mr. Jem Smith, the champion, and his brother Tom, are to take part." A "grand assault-at-arms," in which men of the Royal Horse Guards Blue will appear, is also part of the programme. Finally, Colonel Sir John Dugdale Astley, a Justice of the Peace for Lincolnshire and Wilts, and late M.P. for North Lincolnshire, has consented to give away the prizes to the successful competitors.

SHENANDOAH.

Mr. Bronson Howard's new play, called "Shenandoah," seems to have achieved at Boston, United States, an immense success. It is a military drama, dealing with scenes in the great civil war, from the firing on Fort Sumter to the triumph of Sheridan. The mere fact that these stirring scenes can be enacted on the stage of an American theatre is sufficiently significant of the subsidence of the fierce passions aroused by that Titanic struggle, though no doubt "Shenandoah" is better suited to the atmosphere of Boston than that of Richmond or New Orleans. There is, we need hardly say, a young Northern officer in love with a Southern girl, whose course of true love is much disturbed in consequence of General Beauregard's hasty act at Charleston. The dramatist's chief object, however, has been to produce pictures of the war on the boldest and most exciting scale. The grand climax is the triumphant rally of the Union troops—temporarily beaten back by the Confederate forces—upon the arrival of Sheridan upon his black charger. "Shenandoah," as will be seen, appeals directly to American sympathies ; but it is thought that its remarkable battle scenes and incidents of war will nevertheless interest spectators here ; and an early reproduction of Mr. Howard's play on this side of the Atlantic may therefore be looked for.

THE VIENNA BURG-THEATRE.

The rapturous descriptions that have appeared of the new Burg-Theatre in Vienna are not confirmed by the impressions of an Italian friend now in Vienna, who, in a private letters we have just received, says : "The foyers are marvellous, the entrances magnificent, but the interior is too lofty in comparison with its size, so that a spectator in the pit feels as if he were in one of those deep, narrow courtyards belonging to the modern Continental houses, six or seven stories high, which are so dark and gloomy. Many of the boxes are so placed that very little can be seen from them of the stage, and even in the best, with the exception of those immediately facing the stage only two persons have a good view. The Emperor himself is discontented with his box, and the public in the uppermost gallery are above the level of the top of the stage. There are draughts in every part, and the Commission of Public Safety finds much to blame in the system of exits. In fact, it seems that the architect occupied himself more with the foyers and staircases than with the most important part of a theatre—the stage and seats. Though the edifice cost twelve million florins, there is no room for scenery and machinery for more than two operas, even if they are simple, or for one of greater complexity. Thus another million or two must be spent in order to purchase an adjoining building, and fit up rooms for the wants of the theatre, besides making a subterranean passage between this building and the theatre itself. All this is the more deplorable because in the provinces there are theatres which are models of elegance and comfort, and which scarcely cost one twenty-fourth part of this imposing but ill-considered structure.

The new Lyric Theatre, in Shaftesbury-Avenue, is said to be one of the pretties theatrest yet constructed in London by Mr. Phipps. In form it is elegant, and in decoration it is wholly artistic. The colour in the auditorium, of primrose-white, gold, and pale-blue, has been specially kept down, not to interfere with the strong picture on the stage, but the approaches to the theatre are bold, florid, and full of warmth. A new feature will be found in the use of inlaid wood round the stalls, which are of neutral tint and unpretentious The appointments of the stage, the electric lighting, the Prince's box and retiring rooms are all luxurious enough and the crush room, with its panels in tapestry of the period of Henri II, of France, reflect credit on the firm of Campbell, Smith, and Co. who are wholly responsible for the decorative work. In point of size the Lyric Theatre compares with the Savoy, the Shaftesbury, and the Prince of Wales Theatres, but its holding capacity is not much below that of the Lyceum. The facade of the new theatre is in the Renaissance style, and is built of red brick and Portland stone.

ATALANTA.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey may be congratulated on the tact and good nature he has exhibited in turning what looked like the defeat of the Strand burlesque, "Atalanta," into a substantial victory, writes the *Telegraph*. From the first he accepted criticism in the spirit in which it was offered, and at once saw the weak spots in what was designed as a harmless and amusing play. These were at once remedied, with the aid of his own experience and the cordial cooperation of Mr. Lewis Wingfield. The prompt engagement of Mr. Dan Leno and Madame Cornelie d' Anka added spirit and charm to the play, and to make the thing complete, the orchestra will be under the care of Mr. Edward Solomon, who has composed the music to a new topical song, written by Mr. F. C. Burnard, which will be sung by Mr. Frank Wyatt.

MISS FANNY MOODY.

Miss Fanny Moody, in that upward course as a prima donna with which we all sympathise, says a contemporary, is undergoing, one by one, the experiences, pleasant and other, that beset her path. A few days ago the students of Edinburgh University, for one of whose institutions she sang, gave her, as a local reporter prettily says, "such a reception as only ingenuous youth can give to youth and beauty and talent in the opposite sex." But the ingenuous youths did more : they gave Miss Moody a gold bracelet, with the University arms set in gems. This was all very nice—nicer far than the sequel, when the perfervid juvenility of cultured Scotland made a horse of itself and drew the prima donna to her hotel, afterwards insisting upon her appearance at the balcony and a song. Miss Moody complied, and warbled, "Coming thro' the rye" and "Auld Lang Syne" out into the December night.

THE position of the British-Indian traders on the coast-line of Zanzibar, says a home paper, has been shortly described as being between the devil and the deep sea. The natives, who have hitherto been friendly, are in some cases attacking them in revenge for the German reprisals; and, on the other hand, they are being looted by native soldiers in the German pay. The situation is a grave one, no doubt; but so long as there is a proper understanding and co-operation between the German and English Admirals it would seem unlikely that anything very serious can happen. At the same time it is to be hoped that active warlike operations will not be extended to the whole of the coast. There is no necessity whatever for that ; and the result would probably be the ruin of many of the British-Indian traders. On the whole it is perhaps well that there is talk of raising a debate upon the subject in Parliament. It need not be an obstructive debate.